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Clothes and other good things to wear at less than they are worth.

R. R. COYLE

BEREA,

KENTUCKY

In the Hands of Women the Future of the Nation is Now Held

By Dr. J. J. WALSH, Dean of Fordham University Medical School

JUST before the republic became the empire IMMENSE FORTUNES BECAME VERY COMMON at Rome, and the men made their money in the five classic ways—by speculation in land, by cornering foodstuffs, by insurance and speculation in stocks and bonds, by graft in politics and by subsidiary collecting of taxes.

They collected the taxes directly as proconsuls in the provinces, not indirectly by means of the tariff. THE WOMEN SPENT THE MONEY THAT THE MEN MADE.

With the growth of wealth and luxury CHILDREN BECAME FEWER, divorces more frequent.

Rome fell, and luxury and the desire for wealth with the disappearance of real patriotism were the causes of the fall.

WHETHER HISTORY SHALL REPEAT ITSELF DEPENDS APPARENTLY MORE ON THE WOMEN, EVER THE ETHICAL ELEMENT IN ALL RACES, THAN ON ANY OTHER FACTOR.

STRIFE OR UNION

There are two types of towns. In the towns of the first type the merchants do not pull together, the motto is "Every Man for Himself." Each one is living for his own advancement. If his progress is secured by the downfall of others, so much the better. The battle ax is swinging continually. The constant effort is to crush the competitor. The fact is overlooked that Wanamaker is not the only merchant in Philadelphia, that the business of Chicago is divided among thousands of business firms.

The result is frequent failures, perpetual harassment for all, cut-throat methods of retaliation and competition, with a final outcome that within ten years time but few of the old merchants of the town are doing business, an entire new list of names makes up the business roll of the town. The town as a consequence comes into commercial discredit, the banks become suspicious, the wholesale houses are over-cautious and because of their fear will not extend the same elasticity of credit that they do to the other towns; and so merchants and people, the seller and buyer both suffer thereby. In this type of town you cannot get the merchants together to form a board trade or unite for any civic purpose. It has not yet reached up to the twentieth century methods and conceptions of business life.

The other type of town takes as its motto "Live and Let Live." It believes in harmony and that good will is a better asset in business than hate. It is one of the prime articles of its creed that co-operation makes for the larger revenue than antagonism. The merchants of this town get together for business and civic purposes. They point with pride to their school house, their various clubs and organizations for town betterment. They realize the fact that there always will be competition in their line of business as long as they live in a town, that if they wish a monopoly, they must establish a store at some country cross roads where they can look out upon a thickly settled community of ten houses and a blacksmith shop. Accepting the fact that they must have competitors in business, they believe in being neighbors and on friendly terms. Hence they form Merchants Protective Associations and if owing to stress of circumstances or business fluctuations any one of the number should need the extension of credit, his fellow merchants are ready to speak a good word for him and by their influence are able to carry him over an emergency rather than pull him down and so disturb the trade of the town by forcing an under-priced stock of goods on the local market to the detriment of all merchants and demoralization of the buyer.

Which kind of town is yours and who is making it so?

IF YOU WANT TO DO GOOD

Who of us does not want to do some good in this world? Who is there who does not wish to accomplish something more than just to get a living for himself and his family? The man who is satisfied just "to pay his way" is not far enough removed from the downright cheat that tries to get a living without working at all.

No sir, we all want to do something over and above getting a living for ourselves. There are churches to sustain, and orphans to care for, and sick people to attend, and a thousand public interests to be looked after. And there are very few people who assist in these things more than a crumb or two just to pacify one's conscience or seem respectable. The Christian rule is that every person should give something, and give regularly, for the support of the cause of Christ in the world, and according to his ability. The rich should give much, the poor less, but every man something. The Jewish rule was to give one tenth of a man's income, be it large or small, every year, and no Christian should think of giving less than a Jew.

When it is settled that one is to give at least one tenth the question comes up as to what causes should receive this contribution. Now the Christian is set to study the Kingdom of Christ on Earth and decide where his money will do most good. The Christian is like a steward or a trustee. He is to pay out that money not to please himself, but according to his best of judgement of what will do good, and do the most good.

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Oliver Cultivators

Simplest and Best—
Guaranteed even to
the color of the paint

CHRISMAN'S

"THE FURNITURE MAN"

UNITED STATES NEWS IN OUR OWN STATE

Progressive Convention, Taft Notified, Smaller Bank Notes. In Congress, Conservation Attacked, Wool Bill Passes, Adjournment, Wheat Exports, Stage Hold-Up, Citizens' Committee in New York, Protection for Gamblers, Best Dairy Cow, Gov. Wilson Will Not Take the Stump.

PROGRESSIVE CONVENTION
The political interest this week centers in the meeting of the third party Convention at Chicago which opened at noon, Monday, with great enthusiasm on the part of the eleven hundred delegates and the throngs in attendance. Senator Dixon of Montana called the Convention to order. After reading the call, Ex-Senator Beveridge of Indiana was elected temporary chairman. A notable feature was the exclusion of the southern blacks from the list of the delegates.

Roosevelt's confession of faith before the Progressive Convention at Chicago includes:

Recall of judicial decisions. Provision to prohibit public servants from misrepresenting in office the people who elected them.

Control of the Trusts, by the Sherman law and interstate industrial commission.

Justice to wage workers. Increased popular control in election of public officers.

Woman Suffrage.

Strengthen the Pure Food Law.

A National Health Bureau.

Permanent Tariff Commission.

Reduce the cost of living.

Use the Panama Canal to develop the Mississippi River.

Fortify the Panama Canal. Free passage for coast wise traffic. Equal tolls for all other vessels.

Increase of navy.

TAFT NOTIFIED

President Taft was formally notified, Tuesday, of his renomination by the National Republican convention at Chicago. In his notification speech Senator Root said, "Your ti-

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Hook Worm Campaign, A Second Mammoth Cave, School Rate Reduced, Mud Tax for Farmers, Annuity Cut Off.

HOOK WORM CAMPAIGN.

Kentucky has entered upon a successful campaign against the Hook Worm, in which the State Board of Health co-operate with the Rockefeller Sanitary Commission. Dispensaries were opened in Knox County with very satisfactory results. At Bertha, one hundred and one cases were treated, at Corbin over one hundred, in all these a cure is expected.

Bell and Warren Counties have applied for the next campaigns. At least 50,000 people are estimated to be threatened with this pest in Kentucky.

A SECOND MAMMOTH CAVE

Another Mammoth Cave, twenty miles east of Whitesburg on Live Fork Creek, Letcher County, in the Cumberland foot hills another extensive cave has been explored for several miles revealing marvelous formations and an extent of underground territory that can not as yet be even approximately estimated, so vast, numerous and extensive are the caves, abysses and passages that opened before the explorers. Kettles, earthenware and furnaces point to previous inhabitants.

SCHOOL RATE REDUCED

The school per capita is fixed at \$4 for this year. This is a reduction of forty cents from last year's award, caused by a shrinkage in the revenues last year.

The school fund is estimated for this year at \$2,982,954.66 apportioned among the 741,928 children of school age.

MUD TAX FOR FARMERS

Mr. Chas. Gilbert of Nashville estimates that it cost the farmers of Tennessee \$8,000,000 to haul to market their crops last year worth \$103,600,000. Of this amount one-half or

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PRESIDENT FROST'S LETTER

Pres. Frost Writes from Prince Edward Island.

Dear Citizen Readers:
I am writing at half past seven without a light. Often in this rather far northern latitude one does not need a light on a summer night before nine o'clock.

We have here the cool weather we came to find. We wear heavy underwear, and have fire in the grate every night. Like all English dominions we have ever seen it is rainy—has rained every day the week we have been here.

I was much interested to find just what my son, Wesley's duties are as U. S. Consul. Of course, he is here to look after all the interests of his government and country. For one thing every vessel that sails from here to Boston or any American port must get from him a certificate to show that there is no contagious disease aboard. Then he has power of judge and jury in any controversy that may arise on an American ship between the Captain and his men. And he certifies to the bill of lading or inventory of things going to America through the Custom House, thus helping collect the tariff duties. Again it is his business to do all he can to promote trade between the two countries by getting and giving out reliable information. An automobile manufacturer, for instance, just wrote him to ask if there was a good opening here to sell his cars, and the answer had to be that motor cars and motor cycles are both prohibited on Prince Edward Island.

At Charlottetown, as it is the capital of the island, the American Con-

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WORLD NEWS

French Press on New York Scandals—Lloyd George III—American Dances Present Park to Denmark—Troubles in Turkey—Egyptian Discoveries

GIFT TO DENMARK

King Christian of Denmark received from the Danish American Society a deed to the new National Park embracing four hundred acres of land presented to Denmark by American Danes, in testimony of their love to their native land.

LLOYD GEORGE ILL

The British Chancellor has become thoroughly exhausted by his continued and severe labors. The doctors have ordered three months of absolute rest. Some interesting cabinet changes are proposed and an effort will be made to get John Burns, the labor member out of the cabinet.

FRENCH PAPERS ON NEW YORK AFFAIRS

The leading paper of Paris, France, commenting on the murder of Rosenthal the gambler, charges responsibility for the demoralization of the police service upon Tammany Hall. It says it is this which makes graft an open wound of present day America.

TROUBLES IN TURKEY

A decree was issued the 5th at Constantinople dissolving the Turkish parliament following a vote of want of confidence in the cabinet. Order prevails but troops are patrolling the streets. Fresh elections are ordered. Constantinople is to be under martial law for forty days.

EGYPTIAN DISCOVERIES

A coffin with the marks of the builder's tool on the plank bottom is among the remarkable finds of wooden material made last year. That coffin dates back to 4000 B. C. Linen has been found sixty inches wide that is probably 5500 years old.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Evansboro, Ky., July 30, 1912.
Editor of The Citizen:
Berea, Ky.

Dear Sir:
I am sure The Citizen is of more value to me than any of the 16 or 24 page journals that are full of useless information. I haven't time to read over a page of one of these papers when I can find what I want in half a column in The Citizen. I am sure that the space devoted to agriculture is of more benefit to the average reader than any thing he may get from the higher priced papers. "Freckles." I am a lover of good stories and I am sure that this story has only in it that is helpful to the moral part of the mind. I shall read this story with pleasure.

In regard to the Teachers Column. It seems to me that this department ought to be one of the best in the paper. Especially should the teachers be interested in it. I am having 70 pupils in attendance. Problems have already confronted me for which I have failed so far to answer. But with such a man as Prof. C. D. Lewis

Special Features This Week

The Home Course in Domestic Science begins this week, with a most valuable article on the scope of Domestic Science; what subjects it properly includes and how they should be studied. The task of house-keeping, the most vital of all tasks to the family is discussed in terms as clear and the importance of the matter is presented in a manner so convincing that every man who reads it will think more highly than ever of the mother and wife who make the beds and the bread in his home. So, too will the woman think more highly of herself.

The article on curing cow-peas is timely. Read it and save dollars by properly caring for your crop.

Prof. Lewis' article on School Menageries will revolutionize some school rooms and perhaps start some infant naturalist on a national career.

The letter from Pres. Frost takes us to another sphere of American life. It is as usual interesting and instructive.

Pres. Taft's defense of the Chicago convention occupies the whole of page three. If you wish to know the political situation thoroughly this page will enlighten you on the subject.

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The Citizen

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Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

BEREA PUBLISHING CO.

(Incorporated)

J. P. Faulkner, Editor and Manager.

Subscription Rates

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Six Months	.60
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MEMBER OF



THE PRESIDENT'S DEFENSE

President Taft's nomination at Chicago is under a cloud owing to repeated and persistent charges of fraud by the opposing and defeated faction.

Inasmuch as such a charge gets easy currency and, the unsupported by weighty evidence, accomplish much of its purpose and puts the accused on the defensive, the Republican National committee has prepared a detailed statement in refutation, which, out of respect to the President and as a public duty, we are publishing this week.

The charges are well known. The defense should be equally well known so that the voter may pass just judgment upon the case.

The Citizen would not knowingly wink at or condone a fraud in friend or foe, and it credits its readers with the same high standard. That this standard may be maintained, it demands the evidence; gives both sides a hearing. And it seeks to give its readers the same facility of understanding, of judgment.

Read the President's defense.

IN OUR IGNORANCE.

Said a woman of my acquaintance: "Last year my husband was ill, and now my daughter is threatened with tuberculosis. Living expenses are high, and my husband's salary is only \$1,000 a year. Why should we be put into the world to suffer so? Life is really not worth the living sometimes."

This woman lived in her own house and had never lacked for the necessities of life.

Now—The problem of suffering, like that of sin, is an old one, but to think one is luckless beyond others is wrong. One has only to look about him to find many of his fellows worse off.

Why, this woman had never lived in a ramshackle tenement up rickety stairs. Her husband never had come home from the saloon around the corner with empty pocketbook and loaded with liquor to drive her with curses to the street.

Deprivation? This complaining woman did not live in a two room and closet apartment, where you buy coal by the scuttiful, bread by the half loaf and ice by the pound delivery.

Poverty? She had never haunted the butcher shops late on Saturday night, when the very poor do their pitiful shopping, to buy for almost nothing the remnant that will not keep until Monday—to purchase for a penny or two a soup bone or a neck of mutton.

No. She did not know. She did not know that to find a quarter of a dollar for the slot of the gas meter may become a financial problem and that the monthly rent day may become a real tragedy.

No. She never had heard her children cry of cold in the winter nor moan of thirst in the summer time. She never had partly to starve a living child to pay the funeral expenses of a dead one.

Now— I make no doubt my complainant scarcely would believe that thousands live the life I have hinted at, because "one half the world does not know how the other half lives."

That's the point—we complain out of ignorance.

We, all of us, are like the woman. We have our troubles and visitations, but it is only necessary that we should go along the street with wide open eyes to find dozens of people whose condition is infinitely worse than ours.

WOLF FANGS.

Ever read "White Fang," Jack London's companion story to his "Call of the Wild?"

The latter story, you will remember, shows how a dog gently reared, having been stolen for the Klondike sledge trail and most cruelly treated, escaped to the wolves and became as savage as they. White Fang shows the opposite—the force of kindness and good surroundings.

Briefly, this is the tale:

White Fang is part wolf. He fights from mere inherent love of fighting and is savagely cruel. He falls into the hands of Weedon Scott, a master whose kindness to the vicious brute seems thrown away. Scott persists in his steady gentleness and finally finds the one soft spot under the hide of the little beast.

The discovery is made thus: The master leaves the wolf dog for a few days. Although hitherto White Fang never has responded to Scott's kindness, when the latter leaves the dog pines and refuses to eat. What is more significant, he refuses to fight. When Scott returns the dog meets him, trembling, and miracle of miracles—

The wolf is wagging his tail! Which means that White Fang is conquered, civilized, saved. Redeemed by the power of kindness, the tail wagging signifies eternal friendship and devotion on the part of the dog.

Parents— If a wolf dog, hardened by mistreatment, can be converted by persistent kindness, how much easier it may be to change a rebellious child and melt and transform it by gentleness.

Cannot you be as patient toward your child as was Weedon Scott to a hybrid beast? Is not your child worth more than a wolf dog?

And teacher— There is in you the divine power to mold and fashion with tenderness the lives of children, some of whom come to you from wolfish haunts and homes. Use that power.

Our blundering day talks of tariffs and finance and conservation as if they were the great problems of government.

No! The problem of government, its real duty, is to lift up the lives of the poor, the wolfishly reared and the neglected. When this world of ours shall have been made as good a place in which to live, for all men, women and children, as for some unfortunate dogs—why, then, and not until then, shall we make boast of our civilization.

BE A BOOSTER.

In the siege of Ladysmith during the Boer war a civilian was tried by court martial and sent to prison because he discouraged the soldiers who were defending the city.

He was a knocker. The man was accustomed to go along the picket line and say discouraging things to the men on duty. He told them the city was doomed and scouted all suggestion of relief.

He was rightly sent to jail. In such a time of stress no man has any right to weaken the hearts of men.

It is a great pity every community should not have the power to put its knocker in jail. The knocker is a prophet of evil who goes about with gloomy face and retails his forebodings.

He sees only the dark side. Temperamentally the knocker cannot forbear to throw cold water on any exhibition of generous enthusiasm. He is a wet blanket. He dampens all ardor.

He is a pessimist. Instead of trying to lift some of the burdens from the shoulders of men he puts on new burdens; instead of clearing the pathway for progress he puts obstacles in the way. He eases no pain of the sufferer, but helps to widen the wounds.

He is a discourager. Everywhere worn and weary men and women gallantly fight in defense of some beleaguered city of Ladysmith. Many are hard pressed, and some are upon the verge of surrender.

Now— He who goes along the picket line of mortal life with his disheartening prophecy of failure, who makes heavy the heart and palsies the arm of the brave warrior, is a traitor to his race. Humanity is brave and needs only the word of cheer and hope.

There is a subtle force in suggestion, whether good or ill. Use it to boost your comrade. If he be discouraged tell him re-enforcements are coming. Suggest success.

Do not be a knocker. Be a booster.

Radiate hope and cheer. And so shall your life be luminous and behind you and about you will be a trail of glory that shall grow brighter unto the perfect day.

Oil From Shale.

The Scotch oil field is unique. The petroleum of that field is not in the fluid state as our product is. It is a shale formation. This shale is almost as black as coal. It lies at a depth of about 400 feet below the surface. The shale producing territory is between Edinburgh and Glasgow. It is known as the oil field of West Calder. The deposits are extensive and believed to be inexhaustible. This oil shale is mined as coal is mined. In various parts of the field there are shale crushing works similar to the coal breakers in our anthracite coal fields. To these works the shale is run as it is mined and broken up into small pieces, the crude oil being extracted at the crushers. The crude oil of the Scottish petroleum shales we would call tar over here, it is so thick and black, but from it the refiners obtain illuminating oil, lubricating oil, ammonia and paraffin.—New York Press.

Historical Mixup.

Having learned the important date when the United States mint was established and the cotton gin invented, a grammar school pupil in Kentucky, answering the question "What were two important institutions established in Washington's administration?"

Is the Historical Drama Gradually Disappearing From the Stage?

By DAVID BELASCO, Manager and Playwright

IS the historical drama MENACED, and is the reason for this that our growing passion for truth has killed a dramatic form which has obtained since the very inception of the stage, as a critic said recently?

Ever since the stage was, we have had comedy and tragedy, historical and romantic drama, farce and burlesque, and WE ALWAYS WILL HAVE THEM. For periods of greater or less duration one form will predominate to the greater or less subsidence of others, and then, just as inevitably, all the other forms will enjoy their vogue. The world does move, it is true, but it is equally true, don't forget, that that same world moves round, with the result that every so often, under precisely the same conditions and at precisely the same corresponding time, we are back again just where we were before.

So it is in the world of drama and dramatic forms, and when I prognosticate that we are soon to have a MIGHTY REVIVAL OF THE ROMANTIC AND HISTORICAL DRAMA I say it advisedly and with certainty.

NO; THE HISTORICAL DRAMA IS NOT DEAD, BUT MERELY SOMNOLENT FOR A BRIEF SPELL, NOW DRAWING QUICKLY TO AN END, WHEN IT WILL AWAKEN WITH RENEWED FORCE AND VIGOR AND BEAUTY.

For the historical drama which we will see in this revival will not be like the historical drama of the past. It will have partaken of the SPIRIT OF THE TIME IN WHICH IT WAS WRITTEN, STAGED AND ACTED. It will show a change over its predecessors, and the change will be for the better. In the future we will not be content with the merely episodic drama, but will demand verity of life and scene and character.

wrote, "Mint and gin"—National Monthly.

Advertising Pays.

"I tell you, advertising pays." "Well, what is on your mind?" "Some time ago I advertised for a lost five dollar bill, and a stranger who had picked one up on the street restored it to me. This morning while looking through an old suit I found the V I thought I had lost."—Boston Transcript.

IF YOU WANT TO DO GOOD

Continued from page one

Here are two or three guiding principles:

Give to Christian work that is succeeding, well managed and evidently blessed by God.

Give to things of permanent value whenever you can.

Give to whatever is helping to raise up more givers and more Christian workers.

This last seems the best rule of all. God's Kingdom on earth will move on more rapidly when there are more people working for it.

And this is the reason why money given to an educational institution like Berea is sure to be well placed—it helps increase the number of givers and Christian workers in the world.

A gift for the Kentucky Hall, which is to enable hundreds of mountain girls to get a Christian education, is something that not only does good, but does the greatest good possible.

MADISON COUNTY'S SHARE Prof. Matheny is finding friends everywhere for the effort to raise \$10,000 in Madison County for the projected "Kentucky Hall" for the young ladies of Berea College.

The County is rich, generous, and has done far too little in the past for this far-famed institution. And every poor man in the County feels that Berea is his college—in reach of his own children, and helping to make life better for all his family. The subscription should be hastened or too many girls will be without shelter next winter.

PRES. FROST'S LETTER

Continued from First Page

sul has an important social position. His commission is signed by both President Taft and King George. Just today the Governor General of all Canada, the Duke of Connaught, last surviving son of Queen Victoria, is visiting the island for the first time. The Governor can only invite three men to dine with him, and he has invited the Premier of the Island, the Lord Chief Justice and the American Consul.

The Island is about the size of the state of Delaware, and has its own little Parliament and all the off-



DAVID BELASCO

cers of a British Province. This capital city of Charlottetown is twice as large as Winchester, and is a truly lovely spot, with one of the best harbors in America. It is too cold here to raise corn, but they have the best oats in the world, and splendid hay (\$10 a ton), and ship many farm products to England and the United States.

This Island is the home of the silver fox, and people are now "booming" a special industry of "fox farming," or raising of foxes for their pelts which sell to foolish people of fashion for enormous prices.

The strawberry season is just ending, the hay is being cut, the oats are very green.

Prince Edward Island would have gained much by reciprocity, for they could then have sold more potatoes, hay and dairy products in the United States, but they were frightened by Champ Clark's talk about annexation and voted against reciprocity.

How big and varied the world is. And how good and great the Providence that watches over all the families of the earth.

With love for the Mountains, Wm. Goodell Frost.

UNITED STATES NEWS

Continued from First Page

tie to the nomination is as clear and unimpeachable as the title of any candidate since political conventions began." Pres. Taft replies in a lengthy speech which began with these words: "I accept the nomination which you tender. I accept it as an expression of confidence that in a second administration I will serve the public well."

SMALLER BANK NOTES Secy. of Treasury, MacVeagh proposes a reduction of one-third in the size of National Bank Notes making the dimension six by two and one-half inches instead of seven and twenty-eight hundredths by three and four-tenths inches. It is expected to save the government about \$900,000 annually. The average citizen is more disturbed by the scarcity of Bank Notes than by their size.

IN CONGRESS CONSERVATION ATTACKED An effort is being made in Congress to secure wholesale grants of water power rights to Electric Power Cos. without any compensation to the people or any restrictions on the franchise. This means the destruction of the conservation policy and a creation of still greater power monopolies which already exist in South Carolina, and other states. It will cost the Democratic party many votes if such measures are allowed to go through.

WOOL BILL PASSES Conference report in Congress on

the Wool Bill was adopted by the Senate, which reduces the tariff 29 per cent. It now goes to the President for action.

ADJOURNMENT

It is expected that Congress will adjourn by the 15th or 17th of the month as the Archbald impeachment trial has been postponed until Dec.

WHEAT EXPORTS

Chicago papers report good cash demand for wheat, 2,000,000 bushels were sold for European export in two days. Prices, however, are not going up as there are between thirty and sixty million bushels of wheat to be marketed in the next few days.

STAGE HOLD-UP

An old-fashioned stage hold-up is reported from California. A bandit cut the telephone wires then proceeded to hold up twenty-four passengers and take possession of their money and jewelry.

CITIZENS COMMITTEE IN NEW YORK

New York has issued a call for Non-Partisan Citizens Committee with an auxiliary committee of women to take into consideration the police protection of the gambling and other criminal interests of the city. Every influential citizen will be asked to unite with this organization and aid to drive these interests out of the city.

COURT PROTECTS NEW YORK GAMBLERS

Police Commissioner Waldo declares that the gamblers obtained what amounts to the protection of the courts because the courts will not convict a man for gambling on the same evidence that it would convict him for murder or burglary.

BEST DAIRY COW IN THE WORLD

To Valdesa Scott II, a Holstein-Friesian, owned by Bernard Meyer, of Flanders, N. J., goes the honor of being the best dairy cow in the world. The cow has just completed a seven-day official record, in which she produced 695.9 pounds of milk, 33.50 pounds of butter fat and 41.87 pounds of butter.

GOVERNOR WILSON WILL NOT STUMP THE COUNTRY

Governor Wilson announces that he will not stump the country for the Presidency and will make no extensive tours but will follow a program of scheduled addresses to be arranged.

IN OUR OWN STATE

(Continued from first page)

\$4,000,000 could have been saved if the roads had been good. This "mud tax" costs even more for the farmer to market when the roads are passable rather than when prices are favorable.

This \$4,000,000 expended annually for a few years would cover any state with good roads. Then watch the land go up in value.

ANNUITY CUT OFF

The Trustees of the State University have cut off the allowance of \$3,000 annually to Dr. Patterson, a former President.

The ideal orchard, that which is most thrifty and in the long run will yield most profitably, is the one that starts with thrifty and vigorous trees that are kept growing vigorously from the time they are set in the ground. Once let young trees get seriously stunted, either through lack of tillage or spraying, and it is impossible for them to develop into what they would otherwise have been.

It is a mighty good plan to build a nice comfortable home on the farmstead in place of the little shack that has sheltered the family for generations, but it is an easy matter to overdo the business and get the house too big, so that instead of being a real comfort and convenience it may easily prove a bugbear and white elephant. An institution of this kind is costly to maintain if one has a financial backset, while if one wants to sell such a house would be a drawback rather than an advantage.

The alfalfa leaf spot, a fungous disease that is doing considerable damage to this valuable crop in some sections, may be reduced, according to advice given by the Kansas experiment station, by frequent cutting and as complete removal of the infected leaves from the field as possible. In case a field is badly infested the recommendation is made of burning the field over after making a cutting and allowing it to dry thoroughly. This means the loss of one cutting, but the subsequent crops will be enough larger to more than make up the difference.

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Temperance

(Conducted by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.)

TITANIC WRECK EVERY WEEK

Many People Go to Their Death Directly and Indirectly Through Liquor Traffic.

Every week in the year as many people go to their death directly and indirectly through the liquor traffic as went down with the Titanic. How few people get shocked at this weekly calamity! Pastors of big churches never hold memorial services for these victims. Newspapers do not get out special editions with great startling headlines and devote page after page to this calamity. Great theaters do not give special benefits to raise money to aid the helpless and dependent victims left by the loss of the bread-winner of the family. Congress does not appoint a special investigating commission to find the cause and fix the responsibility for the great calamity.

The Titanic disaster was an accident, but the liquor traffic is no accident in our country. We would that it were, and that the large death loss caused by it happened but once in a century. But the sad fact is that this awful death loss is repeated every week, and the more astounding fact is that the continuous calamity caused our country by the liquor traffic is prearranged and planned and deliberated upon.—The Reform Bulletin.

SWALLOWING A PASTURE LOT

Bob Burdette, Noted Los Angeles Clergyman, Gives Characteristic Temperance Sermon.

Bob Burdette, that genial, witty editor that few recognize as the Rev. Robert Burdette of a Los Angeles pulpit, says this:

"My homeless friend, while you are stirring up the sugar in a ten-cent glass of gin, let me give you a fact to wash down with it. You say you have longed for years to be a farmer, but have never been able to get enough ahead to buy a farm. That is where you are mistaken. For some years you have been drinking a good improved farm at the rate of a hundred square feet at a gulp. Figure it out for yourself. An acre of land contains 43,560 square feet. Estimating, for convenience, the land at \$43.56 per acre, you will see that it brings it to just one mill a square foot. Now put down the fiery dose and imagine you are swallowing down a strawberry patch. Call in five of your friends and have them help you gulp down that garden of 500 square feet. Get on a prolonged spree some day and see how long it will take to swallow a pasture lot.

"Put down that glass of gin—there's dirt in it! 300 square feet of good, rich dirt worth \$43.56 an acre."

RESPONSIBLE FOR RUM SHOP

Saloon Cannot Possibly Exist Without Somebody to Run It—Must Also Have Its Customers.

What is responsible for the saloon? I am, if I keep a saloon. The saloon cannot run without somebody to run it.

I am, if I patronize it. The saloon cannot run without customers.

I am, if I petition for it. If the majority of tax-payers do not ask for it, a saloon license cannot be granted.

I am, if I apologize for it. The business would soon run its course if respectable people did not make excuses for it.

I am, if I do not oppose it. The man who knows of a robbery and does not try to prevent it is an accessory. The man who knows of the evils of a saloon and does not oppose it is a party to the evil doing.—Journal.

OLD FRIENDS FALL OUT.

John Barleycorn, John Barleycorn, The day that first we met, I had a bank account John—I would I had it yet. Your warmth was so engaging Your spirit thrilled me through, I drew out my account, John, And gave it all to you. Of wealth, of looks, of health, John, You've scrupled not to rob, And worst of all this very day, This day you took my job!

Denatured Alcohol.

Temperance people believe alcohol should be denatured. The United States government has taken the tax off denatured alcohol that it may be sold cheaply. Being poisonous, it cannot be used as a beverage, but to use in the arts and sciences, or to burn, it is as good as any. Germany has gone ahead of this country and is now manufacturing denatured alcohol for 14 and 16 cents a gallon and using it as fuel.

Conditions at Webb City. Webb City, Mo., a city of 15,000 people, went "dry" in 1910. At that time she was slightly in debt. Some of the faint-hearted shook their heads over her financial future—with the revenue from 30 saloons wiped out. Today Webb City has \$10,000 in her banks to the city's credit, and last year broke all previous records by building 67 miles of concrete walks.

False Want.

Every want is false that discounts health or imperils life to insure its gratification.—A. A. Hopkins, Ph. D.

THE TRUTH ABOUT THOSE DELEGATES

Roosevelt Contests Instigated to Deceive the Public.

ALL BUT 74 WERE ABANDONED

An Examination of the Facts Shows That the Tribunals Which Decided These Contests in Favor of Mr. Taft Were Right in Every Instance—The Remaining 164 Contests Were Frivolous, and Their Prompt Abandonment Reflects Upon the Genuineness and Validity of the Remainder.

Washington, July 29.—Here are the facts in relation to the contested seats in the Republican national convention. It is a summary of a detailed statement going carefully into all of the cases, a statement so thorough that it takes up 150 pages of printed matter. This statement is signed by Mr. Victor Rosewater, chairman of the former Republican national committee; by Mr. J. H. Devine of Colorado, chairman of the committee on credentials of the Republican national convention, and by Mr. Charles D. Hilles, chairman of the present Republican national committee.

The total number of delegates summoned to the convention under its call was 1,078, with 540 necessary to a choice. Mr. Taft had 561 votes on the first and only ballot and was declared the nominee. There were instituted against 238 of the delegates regularly elected for Taft contests on behalf of Roosevelt. These contests were avowedly instigated not for the purpose of really securing seats in the convention, not for the purpose of adducing evidence which would lead any respectable court to entertain the contests, but for the purpose of deceiving the public into the belief that Mr. Roosevelt had more votes than he really had, as the conventions and primaries were in progress for the selection of delegates. This is not only a necessary inference from the character of the contests, but it was boldly avowed by the chief editor of the newspapers owned by Mr. Munsey, who has been Mr. Roosevelt's chief financial and newspaper supporter. The 238 contests were reduced by abandonment to seventy-four.

The very fact of these 164 frivolous contests itself reflects upon the genuineness and validity of the remainder. The seventy-four delegates include six at large from Arizona, four at large from Kentucky, four at large from Indiana, six at large from Michigan, eight at large from Texas and eight at large from Washington, and also two district delegates each from the Ninth Alabama, the Fifth Arkansas, the Thirteenth Indiana, the Seventh, Eighth and Eleventh Kentucky, the Third Oklahoma, the Second Tennessee and from each of nine districts, the First, Second, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth and Fourteenth of Texas.

CONTESTED DELEGATES AT LARGE.

In the Arizona convention there were ninety-three votes. All the delegates—six in number—were to be selected at large. The counties were entitled to select their delegates through their county committee or by primary. In one county, Maricopa, a majority of the committee decided to select its delegates and a minority to have a primary. In other counties there were some contests, and the state committee, following the usage of the national committee, gave a hearing to all contestants in order to make up the temporary roll. There was a clear majority of the Taft delegates among the uncontested delegates. The committee made up the temporary roll and then there was a bolt, sixty-four remaining in the hall and twenty-five withdrawing therefrom. The case of the Taft majority was so clear that it is difficult to understand why a contest was made.

Indiana. In Indiana the four Taft delegates at large were elected in a state convention to which Marion county, in which Indianapolis is situated, was entitled to 128 votes. A primary was held in Indianapolis, at which Taft polled 6,000 and Roosevelt 1,400 votes. This gave Taft 106 delegates in the state convention from Marion county, and if they were properly seated the control of the convention by a large majority was conceded to Taft. Attempt was made to impeach the returns from Marion county by charges of fraud and repeating. These charges were of a general character, without specification except as to one ward out of fifteen wards, and then the impeaching witness admitted he could not claim fraud enough to change the result in that ward. The national committee, upon which there were fifteen anti-Taft men, rejected the Roosevelt contestants and gave the Taft delegates their seats by a unanimous vote. Senator Borah and Mr. Frank B. Kellogg, both Roosevelt men, made speeches in explaining the votes in which they said that the case turned wholly on the Marion county primary, and as there was no evidence to impeach the result certified, the title of the Taft delegates was clear. This is the convention whose proceedings called forth such loud charges of theft and fraud from Mr. Roosevelt.

Kentucky. In Kentucky a contest was filed against only three of the four delegates

at large. The fourth Taft delegate's seat was uncontested. The three contestants admitted they were not elected by the convention which sent the Taft delegates or by any other. They only contended that if the Roosevelt forces had had a majority they would have been elected. There were 2,356 delegates summoned to the convention by its call. There were 449 of these whose seats were contested. If all of these had been conceded to Roosevelt it would have made the Roosevelt vote 297 votes less than a majority. The appeal to the committee on credentials from the decision of the national committee was abandoned, as it ought to have been.

Michigan. In Michigan the state convention had in it about 1,200 delegates. There were only two counties in dispute or contest. One was Wayne county, in which Detroit is situated, and the other was Calhoun county. The evidence left no doubt that the Taft men carried by a very large majority Wayne county, but it was immaterial whether this was true or not, because, leaving out both Wayne county and Calhoun county, the only counties in contest, the Taft delegates outnumbered by several hundred the Roosevelt delegates, and they had a clear majority out of the total number of votes that should have been in the convention. The contest was so weak as to hardly merit recital.

Texas. In Texas there were 249 counties, of which four have no county government. The 245 counties under the call of the convention were allowed to have something over 1,000 delegates, representing them, who were given authority to cast 248 votes. Of the 245 counties there were ninety-nine counties in which the total Republican vote was but 2,000, in fourteen of which there were no Republican voters, in twenty-seven of which there were less than ten each and in none of which was there any Republican organization and in none of which had a primary or convention been held. It was shown that Colonel Cecil Lyon, to whom had been assigned as referee the disposition of the patronage of the national Republican administration for ten years in the state, had been in the habit of controlling the Republican state convention by securing from two federal officeholders in each of these ninety-nine counties a certificate granting a proxy to Colonel Lyon or a friend of his to represent the county as if regularly conferred by a Republican county organization. The national committee and the committee on credentials and the convention after the fullest investigation decided that these ninety-nine counties in which the Republican vote was so small and in which there was no Republican party, no convention, no primary, no organization, was not the proper source for a proxy to give a vote equal to that to be cast by the other 146 counties in which there was a Republican organization and in which primaries or conventions were held. The two committees therefore held such ninety-nine proxies to be illegal and not the basis of proper representation. The two tribunals who heard the case decided that they should deduct the ninety-nine votes from the total of 245 and give the representation to those who controlled the majority of the remainder. The remainder was 152 votes, and out of that the Taft men had carried eighty-nine counties, having ninety votes. This gave to the Taft men a clear majority in the state convention and with it eight delegates at large.

WASHINGTON. The contest in Washington turned on the question whether the Taft delegates appointed by the county committee in King county, in which Seattle is situated, were duly elected to the convention or whether a primary, which was subsequently held and at which Roosevelt delegates were elected, was properly called, so that its result was legal. Under the law the county committee had the power to decide whether it would select the delegates directly or should call a primary. In some counties of the state one course was pursued and in other counties the other. In King county the committee consisted of 250 men, the majority of whom were for Taft, and that majority, acting through its executive committee, selected the Taft delegates to the state convention. Meantime the city council of Seattle had redistricted the city. It before had 250 precincts. Now substantially the same territory was divided up into 381 precincts. The chairman of the county committee was a Roosevelt man. He had been given authority by general resolution to fill vacancies occurring in the committee. A general meeting of the committee had been held after the city council had directed the redistricting of the city, in which it was resolved, the chairman not dissenting, that representatives could not be selected to fill the 331 new precincts until an election was held in September, 1912. Thereafter and in spite of this conclusion the chairman assumed the right by his appointment to add to the existing committee 131 precinct committeemen, and with these voting in the committee it is claimed that a primary was ordered. There was so much confusion in the meeting that this is doubtful. However, the fact is that the Taft men protested against any action by a committee so constituted on the ground that the chairman had no authority to appoint the 131 new committeemen. They refused to take part in the primary, and so did the La Follette men. The newspapers reported the number of votes in the primary to be something over 3,000. The Roosevelt committee showed by affidavit the number to be 6,000 out of a usual total Republican vote of 75,000. The action of the chairman of the committee in

attempting to add 131 precinct men to the old committee was, of course, beyond his power. The resolution authorizing him to fill vacancies, of course, applied only to those places which became vacant after they had been filled and clearly did not apply to 131 new precincts. It could not in the nature of things apply to a change from the old system to a complete new system of precincts created by the city council, because if they were to be filled the entire number of 331 new precincts different from the old must be filled. One system could not be made into the other by a mere additional appointment of 131 committeemen. No lawyer will say that such action by the committee thus constituted was legal. Therefore the action which the lawful committee of 250 took in electing Taft delegates who made a majority in the state convention was the only one which could be recognized as valid.

CONTESTED DISTRICT DELEGATES.

ALABAMA.

Ninth District. The Ninth Alabama contest turned on the question whether the chairman of a district committee had power to fill vacancies, whether a committeeman who had sent his resignation to take effect only in case he was not present, being present, should be prevented from acting as committeeman, and, third, on the identity of another committeeman. The written resolution under which the right of the chairman to appoint to vacancies was claimed showed on its face that the specific authority was written in in different writing and different colored pencil between the lines. A number of affidavits were filed by committeemen who were present when the resolution was passed to show that the resolution contained no such authority. This gave rise to a question of fact upon which a very large majority of both the national committee and the committee on credentials held that the lead pencil insertion was a forgery, that the chairman did not have the authority therefore to appoint to the vacancies, and therefore the action of his committee was not valid. This made it necessary to reject the contestants. The committee decided the two other issues of fact before them in favor of the Taft contention, although the first decision was conclusive.

ARKANSAS.

Fifth District. In the Fifth Arkansas the question was one of the identity of one faction or the other as the Republican party. This convention followed the example of the convention of 1908 in holding that what was known as the Redding faction was not the Republican party, that it was a defunct organization and had only acquired life at the end of each four years for the purpose of using it in the national convention. The contestants were therefore rejected. It was shown that the other or Taft had been in active existence as the Republican party, had nominated a local ticket and had run a congressman.

CALIFORNIA.

Fourth District. The Fourth California presented this question: Under the state law the delegation, two from each district, was elected on a general ticket, in a group of twenty-six. Each delegate might either express his presidential preference or agree to vote for the presidential candidate receiving the highest number in the state. In the Fourth district the two candidates from that district on the Taft ticket expressed a preference for Taft, but did not agree to vote for the candidates having the highest state vote. These Taft delegates in the Fourth district received a majority of 200 more than the Roosevelt delegates in that district. The national call forbade any law or the acceptance of any law which prevented the election of delegates by districts. In other words, the call of the national convention was at variance with the state law. The state law sought to enforce the state unit rule and required the whole twenty-six delegates to be voted for all over the state, assigning two to each district on the ticket to abide the state wide election, while the Republican national convention has insisted upon the unit of the district since 1880. That has been the party law. This convention recognized the party law and held it to be more binding than that of the state law and allowed the two delegates who had received in the Fourth district a vote larger than their two opponents assigned to that district, to become delegates in the convention. This was clearly lawful, for a state has no power to limit or control the basis of representation of a voluntary national party in a national convention. The fact that President Taft by telegram approved all the twenty-six delegates as representing him is said to be an estoppel against his claiming the election of two of those delegates in their Fourth district. What is there inconsistent in his approving the candidacy of all his delegates and the election of two of them? Why should he be thus estopped to claim that part of the law was inoperative because in conflict with the call of the convention?

INDIANA.

Thirteenth District. In the Thirteenth Indiana there was no question about the victory of the Taft men, because the temporary chairman representing the Taft side was conceded to have been elected by one-half a vote more than the Roosevelt candidate. This one-half vote extended through the riotous proceedings, and although it was not as wide as a barn door it was enough. The chairman put the question as to electing the Taft delegates, and after continuous objection lasting three hours declared the

vote carried. The Roosevelt men thus prevented a roll call and then bolted.

KENTUCKY.

Seventh District. In the Seventh Kentucky district the total vote of the convention was 115. There were contests from four counties, involving ninety-five votes. According to the rules of the party in Kentucky, where two seats of credentials are presented those delegates whose credentials are approved by the county chairman are entitled to participate in the temporary organization. On the temporary roll the Taft chairman was elected by ninety-eight votes and forty-seven votes were cast for the Roosevelt candidate. The committee on credentials was then appointed, consisting of one member named by each county delegation. The majority report of the committee was adopted unanimously by the convention, no delegation whose seats were contested being permitted to vote on its own case. As soon as the majority report of the credentials committee had been adopted, the Roosevelt adherents bolted. There was not the slightest reason for sustaining the contest for Roosevelt delegates.

Eighth District. The Eighth Kentucky district was composed of ten counties having 163 votes, of which eighty-two were necessary to a choice. There was no contest in five of the counties, and although the Roosevelt men claimed that there was one in Spencer county no contest was presented against the seating of the regularly elected Taft delegates from that county. This gave the Taft delegates eighty-four votes, or two more than were necessary for a choice. In other words, assuming that the Roosevelt men were entitled to all the delegates from the counties in which they filed contests in the district convention there remained a clear majority of uncontested delegates who voted for the Taft delegates to Chicago.

OKLAHOMA.

Third District. In the Third Oklahoma district the question of the validity of the seats of the delegates turned on the constitution of the congressional committee, which was made up of twelve Taft men and seven Roosevelt men. The chairman, Cochran, was a Roosevelt man and attempted to prevent the majority of the committee from taking action. The chairman was removed and another substituted, and thereupon the convention was duly called to order on the temporary roll prepared by the congressional committee, which was made the permanent roll, and the two Taft delegates to Chicago were duly selected. Every county in the district had its representation and vote in the regular convention, and no person properly accredited as a delegate was excluded or debarred from participating in its proceedings. Cochran and his followers bolted after his deposition. Assuming that all the committee who went out with him had the right to act on the committee, it left the committee standing twelve for Taft and seven for Roosevelt, so it was simply a question whether a majority of the committee had the right to control its action or a minority. The bolting convention which Cochran held was not attended by a majority of the duly elected delegates to the convention. It did not have the credentials from the various counties, and its membership was largely made up of bystanders who had not been duly accredited by any county in the district. Its action was entirely without authority.

TENNESSEE.

Second District. In the Second Tennessee district there were fifty-nine delegates uncontested out of a possible total of 108 in the convention. There were forty-nine contested. The Roosevelt contestants in the forty-nine refused to abide the decision of the committee on credentials and withdrew, leaving fifty-nine uncontested delegates. These fifty-nine delegates, part of whom were Roosevelt men, remained in the convention, appointed the proper committees, settled contests and proceeded to select Taft delegates. There can be no question about the validity therefore of their title.

TEXAS.

First District. The only remaining districts are the nine districts from Texas. Of these the First district was composed of eleven counties, each county having one vote, except Cass county, which had two. The executive committee, composed of one representative from each county, made up the temporary roll, and in the contests filed from two counties seated both delegates with one-half vote each. The convention elected the two Taft delegates, giving them ten and one-quarter votes. Each county was represented in this vote. A minority representing one and three-quarters votes bolted the regular convention and held a rump meeting. The national committee by unanimous vote decided the contest in favor of the Taft delegate.

Second District. In the Second Texas district there were fourteen counties. Two counties were found not to have held conventions and one county to have no delegate present. The convention was then constituted by the delegations that held regular credentials. The report of the committee on credentials was accepted upon roll call, and then the representatives of five counties withdrew from the hall. The representatives of four of these counties held a rump convention. The regular convention remained in session several hours, appointed the usual committees, which retired and made their reports, which were accepted, and elected two Taft delegates to the national convention and certified their election in due

form to the national committee, which without division asked for, held them properly elected.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

The Fourth Texas district consists of five counties, each having one vote in the district convention under the call. One county, Rains, chose an uncontested delegation, and that one was for Taft. The other four counties sent contested delegations. The contested delegations appeared before the congressional executive committee to present their claims, but the committee arbitrarily refused to hear anybody. Having exhausted every effort to secure a hearing, the four contested delegations, together with the only uncontested delegation of the convention, withdrew to another place and held a convention and elected Taft delegates to the Chicago convention. The congressional convention which elected the Taft delegates was composed of more than a majority, and, indeed, of practically all the regularly elected delegates. The national committee held the title of the Taft delegates to their seats valid by viva voce vote without calling for a division.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

The Fifth district of Texas is composed of Dallas, Ellis, Hill, Bosque and Rockwall counties. Dallas county cast more Republican votes than all the other counties of the district put together. The call for the congressional convention allowed each county to send not to exceed four delegates, but made no reference to the basis of representation of the respective counties composing the district. There was a contest from Dallas county, but the Taft delegates were seated. Taft delegates were seated on the temporary roll from two counties, and Roosevelt delegates from the three counties, and the representation in the convention was fixed at one vote for each county without regard to the number of delegates in the convention or the number of Republican votes cast in such county. A minority report of the district committee was presented, protesting against the ratio of representation adopted. The chairman of the convention objected to the presentation of this minority report. Failing in this he abandoned the platform and left the hall.

The convention thereupon elected a new chairman and a new secretary, appointed a committee on credentials, which recommended the seating of the Taft delegates from Hill county and the adoption of the minority report of the district committee as to the basis of the representation in the convention. Both these recommendations were adopted, and Taft delegates to the national convention were thereupon elected by a vote of eight to three. The Roosevelt men thereafter retired to the south end of the hall, where they organized a meeting at which it was claimed the Roosevelt delegates to the national convention were elected. The Republican vote for the district for 1908 was as follows: Dallas county, 2,068; Ellis, 594; Hill, 414; Bosque, 290; Rockwall, 38. Both the national committee and the committee on credentials sustained the Taft delegates.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

The Seventh congressional district of Texas is composed of the following counties: Anderson, Chambers, Galveston, Houston, Liberty, Polk, San Jacinto and Trinity. Polk, San Jacinto and Trinity were without proper party organization. In Texas county chairmen must be elected by the voters in each party. No such election was held in any of these three counties. In two of them Colonel Lyon assumed to appoint chairmen, which he had no right to do. Lyon himself had classed these three counties as unorganized and without party organization.

The convention met in Galveston. The executive committee met prior to the meeting of the convention to make up the temporary roll of delegates. The executive committee had before it the question of having the three unorganized counties represented in the convention. The executive committee refused to recognize them. When this action was taken by the executive committee a delegate from Houston county and the alleged representatives from the three unorganized counties withdrew from the meeting and proceeded to organize another convention, and upon this is based the contest, which was rejected by both committees, the national committee and the credentials committee.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

In the Eighth congressional convention a split occurred over the majority and minority reports of the executive committee as to the temporary roll. The Roosevelt followers controlled the executive committee, but did not have a majority in the convention, which adopted the minority report and gave Taft five and one-half votes and Roosevelt two and one-half votes. This resulted in the election of the Taft delegates, who were seated by both the national committee and the credentials committee.

NINTH DISTRICT.

In the Ninth district the district committee was called by Mr. Speaker, a member of the committee, and not by the chairman. The chairman refused to convene the committee because he claimed that all the delegates from Texas to the national convention must be elected in the state convention, that Colonel Lyon, his superior, had thus directed him. The district committee was called. Seven members attended the meeting. The district convention was called on May 15. Eleven counties out of the fifteen responded to the call and took part in the convention. Three counties were not represented, and in one of these there was no election. After this convention had been called the chairman of the district committee

changed his mind and called a meeting of the committee for April 17. This committee called a congressional convention to be held on May 18. But there was no publication of the call, which had to be thirty days before the convention, until April 21. The Taft convention seems therefore to have been duly and regularly convened, while the Roosevelt convention was not. The Taft delegates were seated.

TENTH DISTRICT.

In the Tenth district the decision turned largely upon the bad faith with which two members of the district committee voted in the seating of delegates and upon the bad faith with which one of them used the proxy entrusted to him. The Taft delegates in this case bolted and left the hall and immediately in the same building organized another convention which consisted of delegates from six counties. Proceedings were regularly held; a permanent organization effected; the report of the committee on resolutions adopted and delegates pledged to Taft were elected. The undisputed evidence indicated that a flagrant attempt had been made to deprive Taft of this district, to which he was justly entitled. The national committee sustained the title of the Taft delegates and alternates by a practically unanimous vote.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

In the Fourteenth district there were fifteen counties in the district. When the executive committee met at San Antonio to make up the temporary roll there were ten members of the committee present whose right to act was undisputed, of whom six were for Taft and four for Roosevelt. There were four other Roosevelt men present whose right to vote was disputed and who were clearly not entitled to represent their county at that meeting. One of them held the proxy of the committeeman from Kendall county, who was dead, and the proxies from three other counties were held, two by postmasters and one by an assistant postmaster, while under the election law of Texas no one who holds an office of profit or trust under the United States shall act as a member of an executive committee either for the state or for any district or county. The temporary roll was made up by Taft members, having a clear majority without permitting these men to act under their proxies. There was a contest over the delegation from Bexar county, which contains the city of San Antonio. Full consideration was given to this contest, but the testimony was overwhelming that Taft carried the county by a vote of four or five to one. On the proper basis the total vote in the district convention was sixty-seven, of which the number instructed or voting for Taft was thirty-seven and one-half, the number voting or instructed for Roosevelt twenty-eight and one-half, not voting one. The Taft delegation was therefore seated at Chicago.

CONCLUSION.

The purpose of this resume of the contests in which there was any shadow of substance has been to inform those who have not time or inclination to read the longer and more detailed account of them contained in the larger pamphlet. It is not essential to make Mr. Taft's title indisputable that all men agree on every one of the issues raised. They were decided by the tribunals which uniform party usage had made the proper tribunals to decide such contests. If those tribunals acted in good faith mistaken judgment would not invalidate their decisions. As a matter of fact, an examination of the facts show that the tribunals were right in every instance. There is not the slightest evidence that they were moved by other than a mere desire to reach a right conclusion. On the other hand, the action of the Roosevelt men in bringing 160 contests that they promptly abandoned strongly tended to show the lack of good faith in the prosecution of all of them. Those who support President Taft can well afford to stand on the record in this case and to asseverate without fear of successful contradiction that the delegates whose seats were contested were as fairly seated in this convention as in any in the history of the party.

THE FLOURISHING BIRCH.

One valuable forest tree at least is withstanding the inroads of ax and fire. This is the white birch, sometimes called the paper birch or canoe birch, since it furnished the Indians the material for their famous canoes. The opinion has been ventured by the forest service that more white birch is now growing in the United States than was the case 200 years ago. It spreads rapidly over spaces left bare by forest fires, but it is a short lived tree and does not prosper where it has to compete with other trees for light and soil. No other wood as hard as birch can be worked with so little dulling of the tools, and this quality, with its handsome color and its failure to warp after seasoning, makes it much used in the manufacture of various novelties. Practically all spoons are made of birch, and in Maine alone, which is the chief seat of this industry, some 800,000 spoons are turned out each year.—Harper's.

A Man of Resources.

"What has happened to your right arm, Shadbolt?"
"Nothing."
"Then why, if you don't mind my asking, are you carrying it in a sling?"
"Because Dinguss will be here pretty soon, and he'll want me to sign a promissory note with him."—Chicago Tribune.

The Ancient Problem.

"What we want," said the orator, "is a square deal."
"Yes," replied the studious reformer. "And in order to secure that we must do away with the political ring. It is the ancient and very difficult problem of squaring the circle."—Washington Star.

LOCAL PAGE

NEWS OF BEEA AND VICINITY, GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

DR. BEST,

DENTIST

CITY PHONE 152

Office over Berea Bank & Trust Co.

DAN H. BRECK

Fire, Life, Accident, and Live Stock Insurance

Will sign your bond.

Phone 505 Richmond, Ky.

L. & N. TIME TABLE.

North Bound Local

Knoxville 7:00 a. m. 10:55 p. m.

BEEA 1:04 p. m. 3:52 a. m.

Cincinnati 6:30 p. m. 7:45 a. m.

South Bound Local

Cincinnati 6:30 a. m. 8:15 p. m.

BEEA 12:34 p. m. 12:32 a. m.

Knoxville 6:55 p. m. 6:50 a. m.

Express Trains

Stop to take on and let off passengers from beyond Dayton, O., or from Atlanta and beyond.

South Bound

Cincinnati 8:00 a. m.

BEEA 11:44 a. m.

North Bound

BEEA 4:46 p. m.

Cincinnati 8:37 p. m.

Mr. Ned McHone is starting on another trip for The Citizen. He promises to make good any mistakes that may have been made.

Berea welcomes Rev. and Mrs. Knight to its number of residents. Mr. Knight has rented and takes possession of Prof. Dixey's house on Richmond Pike the last of this month. Mrs. Knight and son arrived Saturday and was heartily welcomed by many friends at the Union church Sunday.

Mrs. B. H. Roberts has resumed her regular Sunday afternoon services at Hart settlement. The attendance Sunday was fine. It is not every place of the size that can command the services of one so talented and efficient.

Miss Bess Hays of Gadsden, Ala., is expected home this week for a two weeks stay with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hayes and other relatives.

Miss Gertrude Collette was in town Friday and Saturday. Miss Collette was a former Berea student.

Muth's Nut Biscuit bread at Holliday's, good as ever.

Miss Carrie Spangler left last week for her home in Painesville, Ky., where she will spend the remaining part of the summer. Miss Spangler has been attending Summer school.

Mr. and Mrs. Victor Raphael left, Monday, of this week for Pleasant Ridge, Ohio, for a few weeks visit with friends and relatives.

Mr. John Williams, a student of the Summer School, left for his home for the remaining part of the summer.

Mrs. Frank Blazer and children of Yellow Springs, Ohio, came last Wednesday for a two weeks visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. Owen.

Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Kelley of Station Camp are visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Wagers, this week.

Mr. Luther Ambrose underwent an operation last week for a growth on his limb. He will soon be out again.

Mr. D. M. Gott is now spending his vacation with his sister, Mrs. Prather, at Spears, Ky.

Miss Jean Cameron returned last Saturday morning from her old home in Nova Scotia, where she has been visiting for a few weeks.

Mr. L. C. Powell of Smithfield, N. C., arrived in Berea, Monday. Mr. Powell will be a college employee the remaining part of the vacation and he will then enter school.

Miss May Parsons, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Provie Humphrey, of Garrard County, since commencement, returned home last Saturday.

Mr. J. G. Harrison and daughter, Bess, are visiting in Lexington this week.

Mrs. Harriett Holliday and granddaughter, Laura, of Perry County have been visiting her son, Judge Holliday, since last Saturday. They returned home, Wednesday.

Mr. L. P. Gabbard returned from Knoxville, Tenn., last week where he has been taking summer work at the University.

Good things to eat at Holliday's, next door to post office. All new and fresh.

Mr. and Mrs. Cleve Woolf returned on Monday from Marion, where Mrs. Woolf has been visiting with relatives for some time.

Mr. John Jackson, who is now employed at Idamay, was visiting with home folks, Sunday.

Judge Morgan, of Leslie County, spent a few days visiting in Berea last week.

Mr. Chester Lewis is now spending a few days with his Berea friends.

The Misses Feline Burnite of Cleveland, O., and G. M. Walton of Ypsilanti, O., are visiting at Boone Tavern for a few days.

Prof. E. C. Seale went to Simpsonville, Monday, to complete the settlement for the sewer system, which he and Mr. Geo. Dick have been constructing for the Lincoln Institute.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Prather of Lexington and the Misses Myrtle Gott, Hazel Azbill and Rachel Kennedy of Richmond were visitors of Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Hayes last week.

Mrs. C. S. Knight and little son, Reginald, arrived in Berea last Saturday morning.

Fresh flour and meal and the best that is made at Holliday's. Good things to eat.

Prof. Chas. D. Lewis is at McKee this week, instructing the Teachers Institute, being held there.

Mr. Wm. Phillips and sister, Hattie, of Frankfort, arrived on Wednesday of last week for a visit of several days with Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Richardson.

Miss Estell Conn of Lancaster was a Berea visitor on Friday and Saturday of last week.

Mr. W. H. Porter was at home from Lexington over Sunday.

Mr. W. D. Logsdon of Brassfield was a Berea visitor, last week.

Mrs. Hall and sons, and Miss Nora Wyatt are visiting Mrs. Hall's parents at Walnut Grove, Ky.

Mrs. Julia Crump of Lexington, who has been visiting relatives in and around Berea returned home, Saturday.

John Gabbard is able to be out in town again.

We buy for cash and sell for cash, wherefore it pays to get all your good things to eat at Holliday's.

For fine mountain air, Berea has the medal, the week passed. Fires have been lighted in some homes. Extra blankets are in demand and the blessed rain laid the dust, why go abroad for weather? Berea has it, the finest August brand, 58 degrees August 4.

Judge Holliday gave a social to his friends, at his home on Richmond Street, last Tuesday evening, in honor of his mother, Mrs. Harriett Holliday of Perry County, who is visiting him this week.

Mrs. A. P. Smith was unexpectedly called to Cincinnati, O., last Friday, on account of the sickness of her mother, Mrs. Westburg, of that city.

Mr. Marshall Vaughn, who has been attending the University of Tennessee, this summer, returned on Friday of last week to spend a few weeks with his parents near Berea.

Mr. J. O. Bowman, who has been Physical Director of the City Y. M. C. A. of Frankfort, for the past year, returned on Monday to be with his parents for a few days before going to King, N. C., where he expects to take charge of the King's High School.

A letter from Prof. Smith who is in the Manchester Hospital states that his illness does not prove to be typhoid but overwork.

Prof. Howard returned, Monday. He will be here the rest of the summer. Berea extends a welcome to Prof. and Mrs. Howard. They will occupy a part of the double cottage on Estill St.

Mrs. W. D. Jones of Richmond was visiting Mrs. Dr. Baker the latter part of last week.

Mr. Jim Dowden of Chicago is visiting relatives at Paint Lick, Big Hill and in town. Mr. Dowden was formerly of Berea.

Mrs. Campbell came a few days ago for a visit with her daughter, Mrs. Chas. Burdette.

Miss Dora Ely who is teaching at Peytontown came home over Saturday and Sunday.

C. L. Johnson, who is working in Cincinnati, was home for the fair.

Mr. and Mrs. Simpson are making an extended visit with Mrs. Simpson's parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Robinson.

Mrs. J. G. Harrison and daughter, Bess, are visiting in Lexington this week.

REV. C. M. BAKER DEAD

Rev. C. Milton Baker, class of '81, Berea College, died at Flower Hospital, Toledo, O., Aug. 1st, after two months' illness, including a delicate operation by the surgeon. Chronic Typhoid is said to be the cause of his death.

Mr. Baker was a son of J. A. Baker of Wallacetown, Ky. He served several Methodist Episcopal churches in Kentucky. The last years have been spent as pastor of several different churches in Ohio. The last being at Prairie Depot. His ministry has been earnest and successful. He married Florence Chaney 21 years ago. She and four children survive him. The body will rest in Delaware, O., where the family will soon make their home.

BE A FAIR

The best fair in the history of Berea, came off last week, lasting from July 31 to Aug. 2.

The management of the entire fair was excellent. There was no gambling no disorderly conduct.

On the whole, the Berea Fair Association, represented by Mr. E. T. Fish, as Secretary and Treasurer, is to be congratulated upon their successful efforts to make for Berea and surrounding country a clean and up-to-date fair.

WITT-CLARK

Miss Emma Jane Witt, of Witt Springs, Estill County, Kentucky, and Prof. Francis O. Clark, were married last Friday afternoon at the home of the bride's cousin, Mr. Grant Witt, of Winchester, Ky. The Rev. Morton, of Berea, officiating.

The bride is a beautiful and accomplished young lady. She has been a

ments were served on the lawn, which was beautifully decked with Japanese lanterns and flowers — a handsome bouquet gracing each of the several tables.

At 10:45 the jolly crowd dispersed, each haunted by the fresh memory sweet strains of music, pleasant chat, and an abundance of delightful refreshments.

LIGHT PRIMARY ELECTION

Berea Primary Election called off only sixty-four voters. Thirty-six were under the Republican device and twenty-eight under the Democratic, of which eighteen were for Helm and ten for Sullivan. Through out the state a similarly light Primary vote is reported.

FOR SALE

Farm in Garrard County, containing 86 1-2 acres good land, good orchard, cottage house, good small barn, drilled well, about three miles from Berea. Price \$50 per acre.

House and lot in Berea, two story, plenty room, orchard, mountain water in house, barn, good garden, these two places is what you need to take advantage of the expense of sending your children to Berea College, the best school in the state. Attendance last winter about seventeen hundred students. Price for house and lot \$2,500.

D. N. Welch, Postmaster.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION

The Sunday School convention of the Glade District will be held in the Baptist church, Berea, Sunday Aug. 11 at 2 o'clock.

A strong program of addresses on Sunday School work with good music has been prepared for the occasion.

A cordial invitation is extended to all who are interested in the work, and the members of the congregations to spend the afternoon at the convention.

A good time is expected.

Buggies!!

The best thing on earth is all you can expect, and that's what you get when you buy your BUGGY at WELCH'S

"Save the Difference"

Berea student for a number of years. The groom is a professor of Berea College, occupying the chair of Agriculture.

The happy couple left, Friday, for a few days visit, with the parents of the groom, in Ohio. They will then spend the remainder of their honeymoon at Niagara, Ontario and Chautauqua, returning to Berea about Sept. 4th.

Their many friends wish them long lives of usefulness and happiness.

LAWN FETE

On last Tuesday evening Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Richardson gave a lawn fete, at their home on Prospect St., in honor of Miss Hattie and Mr. William Phillips, of Frankfort, Ky.

About twenty young people were present. Splendid music was rendered by Miss Grace Cornelius and Miss and Mr. Wm. Phillips. Refresh-

PUBLIC SALE

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1912 AT 2 O'CLOCK, P. M.

I will sell my Farm at Public Sale located in Garrard County four and one-half miles from Lancaster on Sugar Creek Pike, containing 1662-10 acres, improvements consist of two story frame dwelling in good repair, 1 Tobacco barn 120x40 ft. and other improvements.

This is a very productive Farm all in grass but 40 acres, fine for Wheat, Tobacco, Corn, Bluegrass and Clover. TERMS Easy and will be Made Known on Day of Sale.

For further information write me. N. H. BOGIE, 376 S. Upper St. Lexington, Ky. I. M. DUNS, Auct., Danville, Ky.

FOR SALE

\$500 buys a large lot and four room cottage and outbuildings on Elder St., Berea, Ky. \$300 down and \$250 in one year. If purchased by Sept. 15th, I will give a \$50 bedroom suit to purchaser. Write to J. D. Creech, El Cajon, California.

BONDS FOR SALE

We the undersigned Board of Trustees of the Island City Graded school district No. 3, Owsley County, Kentucky, offer for sale (\$200) two hundred dollars in Bonds at 6 per cent against said district. Money is wanted at once any person desiring to purchase said Bonds, write the undersigned.

J. W. Smith, Chairman.
F. F. McCollum, Secretary.

TENT MEETINGS CLOSE

The week of meetings held in the tent at Berea by Rev. Chas. Spurgeon Knight closed with a largely attended service Sunday evening. Despite the Fair and Show attractions of last week the attendance outgrew the seating capacity of the tent, so that the audience Sunday evening adjourned to the Parish House which was filled, to hear the last of the splendid series of sermons by Bro. Knight.

Surely these meetings mean a quickening of the spiritual life of the hearers and of the churches of the town. We hope for more of the same character at no distant date.

Friday night Rev. Howard Hudson preached a helpful sermon in the absence of Bro. Knight.

Mr. Frary has won many hearts by his effective singing.

STOCK MEDICINES

We carry the following brands: Black Drought, Kentucky Horseman's Condition Powders, Liniments, Healing Lotion, Colic Relief and Distemper Remedy. PRATT'S Animal Regulator and Foully Regulator. BOURBON Stock Tonic, Hog Cholera Remedy, Poultry Cure, Insecticide, and Egg producer. PEOPLE'S Stock Remedy and Poultry Remedy. COX'S Barbed Wire Liniment, KENDALL'S Spavin Cure and others.

G. E. PORTER, Ph. G.

Phone 10 - - - - Berea, Ky.

RECEPTION

About fifty guests gathered at the home of Rev. and Mrs. Roberts, Saturday evening, for a reception to Dr. Robinson and his bride, formerly Miss Martha J. Click. A pleasant social hour passed as greetings and farewells were said.

On the third inst. Dr. and Mrs. Robinson started on a long wedding journey to the Philippine Islands where the Doctor holds a responsible Government Medical position. Miss Merry accompanied them. She expects to do work as a nurse in that field.

MRS. ELIZABETH HORN

A beautiful soul passed from earth to heaven on the eve of the 3rd of August when Mrs. Elizabeth Horn quietly breathed her last at the home of Dr. Preston Cornelius. Mrs. Horn had for some years made her home with her daughter, Mrs. Cornelius, who ministered to her with loving care of a devoted daughter.

Because of her weak health few Berea people knew the devout and gracious lady who had sent out into the world a high-minded family of sons and daughters who are making the world better. The remains were taken to Lorain, O., the family home, where the funeral service and interment will take place.

Mrs. Horn had been a semi-invalid for some years, rarely going out and spending most of the time in her own room. A week before her death she was taken ill but made partial recovery, to be followed by a relapse last Saturday which terminated fatally though quietly.

CREDITORS TAKE NOTICE

As assignee of R. J. Engle and Son, W. C. Engle, being the son, I will on Friday, August 23rd, 1912 in the law office of T. J. Coyle in Berea, Ky., sit to hear proof and receive claims against R. J. Engle and Son of Berea, Ky. All persons having claims against them will on or before said date produce them to me either in person or by mail, properly verified as required by law or same will be barred.

All persons owing R. J. Engle and Son, or W. C. Engle will please come forward and settle and if not settled within 30 days, same will be sued.

This July 26th, 1912.

J. J. Brannaman, Assignee

FOR SALE OR RENT

One up-to-date 7 room house on west side of Boone St., Berea, Ky. Piano furnished and one room reserved. Best location in town. Well and all necessary out-buildings. Rent \$10 per month, or sale price \$2,500 if sold within 30 days. See N. J. Coyle or write Eli Baker, Harlan, Ky.

FOR SALE

TYPEWRITERS: Save \$10 by buying a typewriter now, greatest sale in history, bankrupt stock, Standard makes, like brand new, low as ten dollars. Write for prices. We pay expressage and allow 3 days trial.

Typewriter Inspection Co., 235 W. 4th St., Cincinnati, O.

The KITCHEN CABINET

A VIGOROUS temper is not altogether an evil, men who are as easy as an old shoe are generally of as little worth. —Spurgeon.

WHAT TO DO WITH LEFT-OVERS.

"Every day is a fresh beginning" with left-overs. They are like house-work, "powerful constant." It is indeed surprising what good and appetizing dishes may be prepared from the combination of two or more foods. To the frugal and saving cook, "all is fish that comes to her net." A cupful of cooked spinach left from dinner may be mixed with mashed potato, egg and seasonings and sauted in bacon fat, making a nice little luncheon or breakfast dish.

An escalloped dish of rice and asparagus left-overs is most appetizing. Put a layer of cooked rice in a baking dish, pour over asparagus which has been served with white sauce, another layer of rice and asparagus and finish with crumbs well buttered. Bake until thoroughly hot. If there is not enough of the asparagus, add a hard cooked egg or two to the combination.

For a good dessert in an emergency, try using this: Butter a few slices of bread, lay them in a baking dish and pour over cooked pieplant, or fresh is better; sprinkle with sugar, put on another layer of buttered bread, cover with the pieplant and bake. This dessert may be covered with a meringue or not as one likes.

Mutton Ragout.—Beat currant jelly until smooth, measure three tablespoons in a hot saucepan, add a teaspoonful of lemon juice and two tablespoons of butter. When the butter is melted, reheat this sauce of cold boiled mutton in sauce. Season with salt and paprika.

Minced Lamb.—Chop remnants of cold roast lamb; there should be a cupful. Put two tablespoons of butter in a hot saucepan, and when melted add the lamb, some salt, pepper and celery salt and dredge thoroughly with flour; then add enough stock or water to moisten. Serve hot on small slices of buttered toast.

Dried beef chipped in small pieces and added to a rich white sauce makes a fine accompaniment to baked potatoes for a luncheon or supper dish.

Nellie Maxwell

ENGAGEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

The Blue Grass Fair, at Lexington, has engaged for the week, August 13 to 17, Buhler, in his sensational, death defying act of lying on the track in front of grand stand and allowing any automobile, any size, any weight, going at full speed, with passengers to run over his body at the rate of 15 miles an hour.

Don't fail to see Buhler, the automobile fiend, the original and only act of its kind in the world.

Positively no protection used.

The Philosopher of Polly.

"When a girl goes gunning for a husband," says the Philosopher of Polly, "she should see that her powder is dry."

STILL GOING at Reduced Prices

All summer suits, oxfords of all kinds' wash skirts, white shoes and pumps in all sizes will go at greatly reduced prices until the entire lot is closed out. Straw hats at half price.

HAYES & GOTT

"The Quality Store"

BEEA, KENTUCKY

THE RACKET STORE

MRS. EARLY

Home Course In Domestic Science

I.—5/16 Scope of Domestic Science.

By EDITH G. CHARLTON,
In Charge of Domestic Economy, Iowa
State College.

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Association.

THE purpose of this series of articles will be an attempt to show the direct relation between domestic science and ordinary affairs in the life of either men or women. Too many people have conceived the idea that domestic science chiefly concerns those people who have more time for theorizing than for actual work. These think the subject deals largely with air castles of the Bellamy style of architecture and contains little real help for present day homemakers. There are some who still hold the opinion that such is the meaning and scope of domestic science, but their number is rapidly decreasing on account of the introduction of the study of scientific homemaking into public schools, high schools and colleges. To be an aid to housekeepers who cannot take advantage of these courses of study as prescribed in schools and colleges is the aim of this series of talks.

One of the chief purposes of domestic science is to teach men and women how to live rightly, how to use material things in such a way as to get the highest good, the best results, from them. The science concerns men quite as much as women, and it means much more than the commonly accepted idea that it has most to do with cooking and eating and washing dishes. These things are of course included in the study and, I assure you, that even these exceedingly common affairs of life are deserving of a higher place in the wonderful process of living than is usually accorded them.

Life is a serious business, and nothing which pertains to it is either a joke or a trifle. Therefore anything which helps to give even the common-



COOKING BY RULE.

est things their true importance and assists men and women to be better mentally and physically is worthy due consideration and a fair trial from every individual. So, while these talks concern the housekeeper more closely perhaps than they do men, the latter are not exempt from at least an honest interest in their subject matter.

Those who have anything to do with stock know how important it is that the animals be properly fed in order that they may be suitable for their special purpose. Men give a great deal of study to the different methods of feeding cows and pigs. They talk wisely about whether it is better to feed corn or peas for fattening purposes. They are careful, too, to see that the soil on which the apple orchard is planted contains the proper elements to make strong, productive trees. But when it comes to the daily bill of fare for human beings the average man and woman give it very little thought. At least it is the common rule to eat what is set before us or what our fancy and appetite suggest, until we have so long disregarded the laws of nature that our digestive organs rebel, and we can't eat even the plainest food without discomfort.

It is a fact that the average person knows less about his own anatomy and the functions of his body than about almost any other subject. Think for a moment of the many noted men who are laid aside in early middle life because their digestive organs are worn out. And no wonder they refuse to perform their duties! We wouldn't treat a thrashing machine as we treat ourselves and not expect the machine to be good for nothing inside six months. The illustration is more nearly parallel with the case than perhaps you think. The man feeds his engine with coal and wood in order to get energy from it. He also expects to get energy, growth and continued life from his food; at least that is the true reason why he eats. Yet how many men and women are there who from an ordinary bill of fare can select the foods which build tissue—make brain and blood—and which are most suitable for the production of heat and energy?



EDITH G. CHARLTON

The selection of food for the table in order that it may be truly nourishing and may yield the necessary material for growth is one of woman's greatest tasks. To be the maker of a home from which strong men and women shall go forth to build and keep a nation powerful and united is the highest task given to human beings. This is woman's true work. Is she honestly equipped and trained for it?

The Task of Homemaking.

Woman's share in the well being of the family demands not only an intelligent knowledge of the principles of her work, but also interest and enthusiasm in it. To be a really successful housekeeper a woman must be an enthusiastic housekeeper. Very few, if any, men have achieved success in any work to which they have given only part of their thought and a niggardly share of their enthusiasm. I believe that the largest per cent of unsuccessful housekeepers is always found among the women who are either doing their work ignorantly and according to somebody's tradition or because their interest and enthusiasm are given to some other person's work. Why is the opinion so general among both men and women that housekeeping requires a little less intelligence than almost any other kind of work? Why is it that the most incompetent person is the one who generally offers her services in domestic work? "She would do better in some one's kitchen" is the remark very often made of the unsuccessful woman.

What a Housekeeper Should Know.

It requires just as much brains to keep a house as it should be kept as it does to perform any other kind of work. It requires just as much knowledge and energy to make a home which truly fulfills all the term implies as it does to engage in any other industry. And no other work demands quite as much of the whole hearted interest, the real person, as does homemaking. One good reason why there are so many indifferently managed homes is because housekeeping in general has not as yet been put on the same plane as other industries. One reason why so many women are needlessly wearing themselves out in their task of providing food and shelter for their families is because of lack of knowledge of the fundamental principles of their work. Lack of training and practical education is responsible for many housekeeping failures. A woman said to me: "I cook for my family because I must, not because I have any interest in the art, for I thoroughly dislike it." "Are you a good cook?" I said. "No, I am not," was the answer. "If I am ever successful it is due to luck more than skill, because I really know nothing about the science of it, and, after years of experience, I simply can't get interested in it." Unless this woman is quite unlike the rest of humanity, her dislike can be traced to her failures, for no one dislikes to do that which he can do really well—just a little better perhaps than any one else. The woman who finds pleasure in making bread is generally the woman who has won the blue ribbon at the county fair and who has a reputation for being the best breadmaker in the township. She knows something about yeasts and flour, understands the proper temperature for breadmaking and finds her task a pleasure because she has had sufficient interest in it to become familiar with its science.

The housekeeper's work, if properly performed, gives regular exercise to all her faculties. If she understands, as she should, the effect of heat and cold upon food materials, upon liquids and solids, she will have a working knowledge of physics. If she knows something about digestion and personal hygiene she will not be a stranger to the study of physiology. Her intelligent handling of acids, alkalis and the treatment of the different fabrics in the laundry will necessitate a familiarity with chemistry. If she understands the scientific side of canning and preserving and the preservation of food by other methods, as well as the processes of cheesemaking, sterilizing, etc., she will be on familiar terms with household bacteriology. If she does not understand these simple truths, so closely related to her work, ignorance of them naturally presupposes working in the dark.

The Well Rounded Life.

The aim of life should not be to spend all the effort of our days in working simply to satisfy the physical needs of the body without any thought for mental development. True it is that a sound mind is usually found in a sound body, but it is also true that an empty head, like an empty stomach, is equally susceptible to poisons. Where all thought and effort are given to acquiring wealth, winning social or political position without taking into account the other side of life—the side which means the right attitude toward the world, our neighbors and ourselves—a great deal of true living has been overlooked and missed.

OUR TEACHERS' DEPARTMENT

Edited by Prof. Charles D. Lewis
Menageries For Country Schools

Every one knows the joy of the small boy at the coming of the show with its strange animals and kindred attractions. Would it not be great if the school could hold one tenth part of the fascination for him? It must approach to that condition, my dear teacher, if you do your duty.

Every opening exercise should be fresh and, if possible, without making it merely "catchy," a surprise. Each recitation, too, must give the child something fresh and interesting which is not found in the books he studies. There is the greatest task of the teacher, and you can judge as to whether you are a real teacher or only a keeper, by the desire you have to hold every child in your district by the attractive power of your work and your school room.

In this connection I want to suggest that you start a "Widow Menagerie." It may have no elephant or even a monkey, but it will be an outlet for the boyish desire to do something as well as meet his desire to look at things that are alive.

To begin with get a collection of grasshoppers. They are "small people," but very interesting. You can get the children to bring glass fruit jars, half gallon if possible, or the boys can make cages. For this a small box, 8x8x10 in. is a good size, may be taken and bottom and top replaced by screen wire. When set in the window allows Mr. Hopper to be watched to good advantage. A small door, with a sliding tin shutter, should be made, through which the pets may be fed. A number of different kinds and ages may be kept together, but do not be surprised if the large ones eat the small ones if you do not put in fresh, tender grass every day. The children will not only enjoy catching, watching, and caring for these spry little fellows, but they will get much more pleasure and profit out of language lessons if they are allowed to write about them. Subjects for lessons will be easily found. Let me suggest the following:

Mr. Grasshopper's head.
Mr. Grasshopper's Legs (Illustrated).
Mr. Grasshopper's Wings (Illustrated).
Mr. Grasshopper's food, and how he eats it.
Grasshopper Eggs and nests.
Baby Grasshoppers.

These subjects have two great advantages over some that we see given in books. In the first place they are simple, i. e. do not cover a large field, in the second place the child looks at something alive to get his material.

Other insects may be caged and studied. Especially interesting is a great green worm, as long as one's finger with an ugly horn on one end.

He may look bad, but will not hurt you. If kept in a jar or pasteboard box with leaves from the tree from which he is taken for food, you may see him spin his silken cocoon in which he spends the winter and then changes to a great, beautiful moth.

But the menagerie should include many more specimens than those representing the insect world. From the fields come the Toad, one of our best friends and most interesting pets. He may be kept in a jar, or a box like the one for hoppers. Feed him flies, and see how he eats them. Observe his eyes, how he breathes, his mouth, and have a supply of tadpoles if possible, to show what his baby days were like. Feed the tadpoles the green scum, or any of the slimy growth found in stagnant water.

From the creek comes the crawfish, a most interesting animal in the schoolroom. Keep him in a jar of water and feed him earthworms, or scraps of unsalted meat. Watch the way he moves, both backward and forward, the use of his large pinchers, his feelers, how he eats, the whirling paddles under the front edge of the shell which pulls the water under it past the gills which you can see well if you will kill one and cut one side of the shell away.

Another attractive pet is the gray lizard, or swift, which the boys can easily catch on fences and trees. Do not fear them, for no lizard in Kentucky is poisonous. The slender "scorpion" as they are so often called, the slender lizard with blue, white and red stripes on the body, and the one lacking the blue and having a red throat, are perfectly harmless.

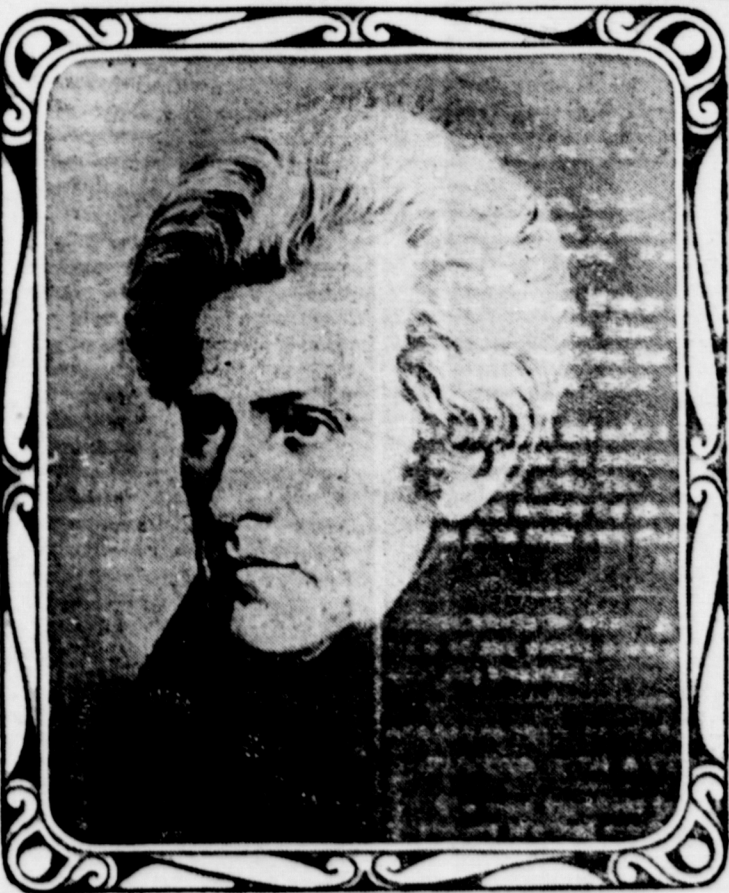
These creatures will give "life" to any school and tend to keep the boys with you, but many others can be brought in and not endanger the school.

Do not be afraid to do these things for fear of what the parents may say. The parents are not half such bad people as many teachers think them, or pretend to think them. If the children are interested in the school and learn, have no fear. Aside from this, however, remember that you are in the school room to be a MAKER of public sentiment, not a FOLLOWER.

Next week I shall try to give something which will interest the girls of the school more than toads, crawfish and insects. In the meantime, get busy and start your menagerie. If it works, write your methods and results. If it does not, write me and let me help you make it work.

But of all things, let me repeat, get busy, bring real life to your school by linking your school work to the activities of the home, the farm, the forest, and to nature everywhere.

C. D. L.



ANDREW JACKSON.

The seventh president of the United States was born in Union county, N. C., in 1767. At the age of thirteen he enlisted as a soldier in the war of the Revolution. In the war of 1812 he commanded the American forces at the battle of New Orleans, winning a decisive victory which made him a popular hero. Jackson was elected president in 1828 and re-elected at the end of his first term. He was a Democrat. Jackson died at his home, the famous Hermitage, near Nashville, Tenn., in 1845. Jackson's first fame as a soldier was won by his defeat of the Creek Indians at Talladega in 1813 and at Emuckfau and Horseshoe Bend in 1814. Later he was in command against the Seminoles. His sobriquet was "Old Hickory."

THE CITIZEN FOR ALL THE NEWS

NEWS FROM OLD KENTUCKY

It has news letters every week or two from about forty correspondents in a number of mountain counties and is extending that list. It gives news from relatives and friends all thru the mountains and even in many other states where they have

gone. People in Maine and California and Texas and even in other countries in South America and Europe depend upon The Citizen for news of their friends in Kentucky, Tennessee, West Virginia and Virginia. It gives news of the hundreds of students who have left their mountain homes to make the most of themselves by getting an education in Berea College.

BLUE GRASS FAIR

6 Big Days and Nights, Commencing
Monday, August 12th

America's Greatest Horse Show

5 Big Saddle Horse Stakes.
Running and Harness Races
Daily.

\$25,000 in Premiums.
Splendid Display of Every
Class of Live Stock.

INNES BAND OF AMERICA

Sensational Free Acts Daily.

The Greater Parker Shows.

See the Big Floral Parade First Day

Reduced Rates on all Roads.

For Catalog or further information address

JOHN W. BAIN, Secretary,

Lexington, Ky.



ALONG THE PUBLIC HIGHWAY

Magnificent Idea Would Be to Plant
Fruit or Nut Trees on Each
Side of the Road.

Away back in 1769 the Bavarian government issued a decree requiring all land owners to plant fruit trees along the public highways bordering their estates, and the work was systematically under way about the middle of the last century.

And now it is said that Bavaria has a wealth of fruit trees, amounting to something like \$170,000,000.

Such a requirement might impose something of a hardship upon small estates and farm lands in America, but one wishes that public sentiment might have influenced the establishment of so gracious a custom a hundred years ago, apportioning the burden wherever it belonged. Fancy the pleasure of a walk or a drive along public highways in the gala springtime of the year, with trees just bursting into blossoming glory! Our grandfathers and our great-grandfathers failed to leave us the beautiful and valuable heritage, but it is never too late for a beginning. And without any consideration of the practical end of it, its feasibility or otherwise, why could not such a movement be started in America, just a movement, based upon pride rather than compulsion?

We have our dreams of the country beautiful and we expect that sometime we shall have reason to grow glad and proud of the wonderful stretches of land that can hold their own throughout the world. And in those dreams nut trees are just as riotously abundant as the more luscious, but not more tempting, fruit trees.

FOR THE LAWN OR PARKWAY

The Canna, as an Ornament, May
Truly Be Considered as Absolutely Indispensable.

As an ornament in the lawn or parkway the canna has become indispensable. It is noted for its endurance of the hot sun. Its leathery foliage always looks fresh and green; the hotter the sun the more abundantly the cannas flower.

Cannas also do well in the shade, although they flower far less freely under such conditions. Cannas should be planted in very rich garden soil.

It gives the latest news of the state of Kentucky, its politics, its industries, its fight for law, order and temperance.

AND THE REST OF THE WORLD

We all want to know what is going on in other states besides our own, and what is happening across the ocean and on the other side of the world. Busy people have no time to read the daily papers and the many magazines which tell of these things. Poor people cannot pay for all these things. People who have not had a great education cannot understand all that these papers and magazines say. The Citizen gives the most important news of the whole country and world in few words and simple style so that those who have not had a great education and have no time to read many papers and magazines, may still know all the most important things that are happening in the world.

which should be mixed if possible in equal proportions with well rotted manure.

When the plants are growing freely, they should be watered freely. Set the plants 18 inches apart each way and if more than one kind is used be careful to plant the taller varieties in the center of the bed—if it be circular—with the dwarf varieties outside or in front. Varieties may be obtained which will reach the height desired. Canna beds as a rule should be planted to a single color. An excellent border for a canna bed is salvia.

There are hundreds of named varieties of cannas, with large flowers and with small, tall and dwarf growing. A large variety in color both of blossoms and foliage may be obtained.

Should plants which have been started in a greenhouse be set out, they should not be transplanted until all danger of frost is passed.

Artistic Park Building.

In small cities and towns we find but one park, as a rule, and this of very limited extent. Scientific planning and planting will make this area appear several times as great and possess at the same time the highest artistic value. Gracefully winding roads and paths, with changing views and vegetation at each new turn will make a very small park or garden seem of unusual interest and extent.

It must not be thought from the foregoing that the very best effects may be gained in this way or that the fundamental elements of a fair-sized park are its roads, paths, and other accessories, for these are really its necessary evils. The essential element in an ideal park is its natural landscape beauty, the undulations of surface; canyons, hills, long level stretches, or water, etc. All these, in proper combinations and modifications work the ceaseless change and give a fresh charm to every part. After this comes the vegetation, and last of all those most distinctly man-made things, as: walks, drives, bridges, buildings, etc.

Don't Expect Too Much.

Though this is the land of big things, of marvelous growth and development, even in plant life, we must not expect to have a finished garden in a day. An attractive picture of a park or home grounds cannot be built in a day, week, month or year. Properly to plant—the proper stuff, in proper place and at proper distance apart—requires much knowledge, experience and study, with not a little ingenuity or genius; also an artistic taste. Now that we have all of it put down on paper, it must appear that this work should be done only by one experienced in the work. The work in too many gardens is absolutely meaningless; there is no good reason why the plants are placed where they are. Such places have no character. —Los Angeles Herald.

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PROLOGUE.

This romance of Freckles and the Angel of the Limberlost is one of the most novel, entertaining, wholesome and fascinating stories that have come from the pen of an American author in many years. The characters in this sylvan tale are:

Freckles, a plucky waf who guards the Limberlost timber leases and dreams of angels.

The Swamp Angel, in whom Freckles' sweetest dream materializes.

McLean, a member of a lumber company, who befriends Freckles.

Mrs. Duncan, who gives mother love and a home to Freckles.

Duncan, head teamster of McLean's timber gang.

The Bird Woman, who is collecting camera studies of birds for a book.

Lord and Lady O'More, who come from Ireland in quest of a lost relative.

The Man of Affairs, brusque of manner, but big of heart.

Wessner, a timber thief who wants rascality made easy.

Black Jack, a villain to whom thought of repentance comes too late.

(Continued from last week's issue)

SYNOPSIS.

Freckles, a homeless boy, is hired by Boss McLean, a guard the expensive timber in the Limberlost from timber thieves. Freckles does his work faithfully, makes friends with the birds and yearns to know more about nature. He lives with Mr. and Mrs. Duncan.

He resolves to get books and educate himself. He becomes interested in a huge pair of vultures and calls his bird friends his "chickens."

Some of the trees he is guarding are worth \$1,000 each. Freckles' books arrive. He receives a call from Wessner.

Wessner attempts to bribe Freckles to betray his trust, and Freckles whips him. McLean overhears them and witnesses the fight.

Freckles' honesty saves a precious tree. He finds the nest of the vultures and is visited by a beautiful young girl.

She calls Freckles McLean's son. Freckles calls her "the angel" and helps the Bird Woman in taking photographs. McLean promises to adopt Freckles.

Freckles and the angel become very friendly. Anasized by the Bird Woman, they drive Wessner and Black Jack, timber thieves, from the Limberlost.

McLean fears more trouble, but Freckles insists upon being the sole guard of the timber. Freckles calls upon the angel's father.

The angel receives him as her equal, and her father is kind. Mrs. Duncan has exciting adventures in the Limberlost.

The Bird Woman and the angel again visit Freckles, and Freckles falls in love with the angel. The angel kisses him.

The angel nodded gravely, and Freckles saw in a flash that he had done the proper thing in going to her father. Then she was saying that she could scarcely wait for the time to come for the next picture of the Little Chickens series. "I want to hear the rest of that song, and I hadn't even begun seeing your room yet," she complained. "I wonder if I couldn't bring my banjo and some of the songs I like best. I'll play and you'll sing."

Freckles felt that if he lifted his eyes the adoration in them would frighten her.

"I was afraid your experience the other day would scare you so that you'd never be coming again," he found himself saying.

The angel laughed gayly.

"Did I look scared?" she questioned.

"No," said Freckles; "you did not."

"Oh, I just enjoyed that," she cried.

"Those hateful, stealing old things! I had a big notion to plink one of them, but I thought maybe some way it would be best for you that I shouldn't. They needed it. That didn't scare me, and, as for the Bird Woman, she's accustomed to finding snakes, tramps, cross dogs, sheep, cattle and goodness knows what. You can't frighten her when she's after a picture. Did they come back?"

"No," said Freckles. "The gang got there a little after noon and took out the tree, but I must tell you and you must tell the Bird Woman that there's

FRECKLES

By
Gene Stratton-
Porter

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no doubt but they will be coming back, and they will have to make it long now, for it's soon the gang will be there to work on the swamp."

"Oh, what a shame!" cried the angel. "They'll clear out roads, cut down the beautiful trees and tear up everything. They'll drive away the birds and spoil the cathedral. When they have done their worst all these miles about here will follow in and take out the cheap timber. Then the land-owners will dig a few ditches, build some fires, and in two summers more the Limberlost will be in corn and potatoes."

"You like it, too," said Freckles.

"Yes," said the angel; "I love it. Your room is a little piece right out of the heart of fairyland, and the cathedral is God's work, not yours. You only found it and opened the door after he had it completed. Come get a cool drink before you start back. It won't take but a minute, and you can ride fast enough to make up for it."

Freckles looked into the beautiful face of the angel in sheer wonderment. Did she truly mean it? Would she walk down that street with him, crippled, homely, in mean clothing?

"I really must be off," said Freckles earnestly, "but I'm thanking you more than you'll ever know for your kindness. I'll just be drinking bowls of icy things all me way home in the thoughts of it."

Down came the angel's foot. Her eyes flashed. "There's no sense in that," she said. "How do you think you would have felt when you knew I was warm and thirsty and you went and brought me a drink and I wouldn't take it because—because goodness knows why!"

She deliberately slipped her hand under his arm—the right arm that ended in an empty sleeve.

"You are coming," she said firmly.

Freckles' head swam.

"Please don't, angel," he said softly.

"You don't understand. If your father came on to me on the street in my station and dress with you on me arm he'd have every right to be caning me before the people, and not a finger would I lift to stay him."

The angel's eyes snapped. "If you think my father cares about my doing anything that is right and kind and that makes me happy to do, why, then you completely failed in reading my father, and I'll ask him and just show you."

She dropped Freckles' arm and turned toward the entrance to the building. "Why, look there!" she exclaimed.

Her father stood at a window, watching the scene with eyes that comprehended quite as thoroughly as if he had heard every word. The angel made a despairing gesture toward Freckles. The man of affairs answered her with a look of infinite tenderness. He nodded his head, and the veriest dolt could have read the words his lips formed. "Take him along!"

A sudden trembling seized Freckles.

The angel turned on him with triumphant eyes. She was highly strung and not accustomed to being thwarted.

"Did you see that?" she demanded. "Now are you satisfied? Will you come?" Freckles went.

On every hand she was kept busy giving and receiving the cheeriest greetings. She walked into the parlors exactly as if she owned them. A long row of people stared with varying degrees of insolence and curiosity as Freckles had felt they would. He glanced at the angel. Now would she see?

"On my soul!" he muttered under his breath. "They don't even touch her!"

She turned the full battery of her eyes on the attendant.

"I want to mix a drink for my friend," she said. "He has a long, hot ride before him, and I don't want him started off with one of those old palate teasing sweetmeats that you mix just on purpose to drive a man back in ten minutes. I want a clear, cool, sparkling drink that has a tang of acid in it."

The angel compounded the drink and carried the brimming glass to Freckles.

He said in the mellowest of all the mellow tones of his voice, "I'll be drinking it to the Swamp Angel."

And as he had said to her that first day the angel now cautioned him, "Be drinking slowly."

As the screen door swung behind them one of the men at the counter asked of the attendant, "Now, what did that mean?"

"Exactly what you saw," replied he rather curtly. "We're accustomed to it in here. Hardly a day passes this hot weather but she's picking up some poor, god forsaken mortal and bringing him in. Then she comes behind the counter herself and fixes up a drink to suit the occasion."

"Mighty queer specimen she had this time," volunteered another. "Wonder who he is?"

"I think," said a third, "that he's McLean's Limberlost guard, and I suspect she's gone to the swamp with the Bird Woman for pictures and knows him that way."

Out on the street the angel walked beside Freckles to the first crossing, and there she stopped.

"Did you insist on fixing that drink because you knew how intoxicating 'would be?' asked Freckles.

There was subtlety in the compliment, and the angel laughed gleefully. "Next time maybe you won't take so much coaxing," she said.

"I wouldn't this if I had known your father and been understanding you better. Do you really think the Bird Woman will be coming again?"

The angel jeered. "Wild horses couldn't drag her away," she cried. "She will have hard work to wait the week out. I shouldn't be in the least surprised to see her start any hour." Freckles couldn't bear the suspense; it had to come.

"And you?" he questioned, but he dared not lift his eyes.

"Wild horses me, too," she laughed. "couldn't keep me away either! Now, goodbye."

Freckles was half way to the Limberlost when he dismounted. He could ride no farther, because he could not see the road. He sat down under a tree and, leaning against it, burst into a storm of sobs that shook, twisted and rent him. If they would remind him of his position, speak condescendingly or notice his hand he could bear it, but this—it would surely kill him! His hot, pulsing Irish blood could not bear it. What did they mean? Why did they do it? Were they like that to every one? Was it pity?

It could not be, for he knew that the Bird Woman and the angel's father must know that he was not really McLean's son, and it did not matter to them in the least. In spite of accident and poverty, they evidently expected him to do something worth while in the world. That must be his remedy. He must go to work on his education. He must get away. He must find and do the great thing of which the angel talked. For the first time his thoughts turned anxiously toward the city and the beginning of his studies. McLean and the Duncans spoke of him as "the boy," but he was a man. He must face life bravely and act a man's part. The angel was a mere child. He must not allow her to torture him past bearing with her frank comradeship that meant to him high heaven, earth's richness and all that lay between and just nothing to her.

There was an ominous growl of thunder, and Freckles snatched up his wheel and raced for the swamp. He was worried to find his boots lying at the cabin door. The children playing on the wood pile told him that mither said they were so heavy she couldn't walk in them and she had come back and taken them off. Thoroughly frightened, he stopped only long enough to slip them on himself and then sped with all his strength for the Limberlost. To the west the long, black, hard beaten trail lay clear, but far up the east side, straight across the path, he could see what was certainly a limp brown figure.

Face down, Sarah Duncan lay across the trail. When Freckles turned her over his blood chilled at the look of horror frozen on her face. There was a low humming, and something spat against him. Glancing about, Freckles shivered in terror, for there was a swarm of wild bees settled on a scrub thorn only a few yards away. The air was thick with excited, unsettled bees making ready to lead further in search of a suitable location. Then he thought he understood, and with a prayer of thankfulness in his heart that she had escaped even so narrowly he caught her up and hurried down the trail until they were well out of danger.

CHAPTER XII.
WITH HIS SWAMP ANGEL.

SARAH DUNCAN had not followed the trail many rods when her trouble began. She was not Freckles, and not a bird of the line was going to be fooled into thinking she was. They kept whizzing from their nests and darting from all sorts of unexpected places about her head and feet with quick whirrs that kept her starting and jumping. Before Freckles was half-way to the town poor Mrs. Duncan was hysterical and the Limberlost had neither sung nor performed for her.

"I wouldn't stay in this place for a million a month," she had said, and the sound of her voice brought no comfort, for it was so little like she had thought it that she glanced hastily about to see if it had really been she that spoke.

Her chin was quivering like a terrified child's. Almost into her face went a night hawk stretched along a limb for its daytime nap. Mrs. Duncan sprang down the trail, lighting on a frog. The croak it gave as she crushed it sickened her. She screamed wildly and jumped to one side. That carried her into the swale, where the grasses reached almost to her waist, and her horror of snakes returning she made a flying leap for an old log lying along the line. She lit on it squarely, but it was so damp and rotten that she sank straight through it to her knees. She caught at the wire as she went down and, missing, raked her wrist over a barb until she said it open in a bleeding gash. Her fingers closed convulsively around the second strand.

She was too frightened to scream now. Her tongue stiffened. She clung frantically to the sagging wire and finally managed to grasp it with the other hand. Then she could reach top wire, and so she drew herself up and found solid footing. She picked up the club that she had dropped in order to extricate herself. Leaning

heavily on it, she goes back to the trail.

The wind rose higher, the changes from light to darkness were more abrupt, and the thunder came nearer and louder. In swarms the blackbirds rose from the swale and came flocking to the interior with a clamorous cry, "T'check, t'check." Grackles marshaled to their tribal call, "Trail-a-see, trail-a-see." Red winged blackbirds swept low, calling to belated mates, "Fol-low-me, fol-low-me." Huge jetties crows gathered about her, crying, as if warning her to flee before it was everlastingly too late. A heron, fishing the nearby pool for Freckles' "find-out" frog, fell into trouble with a muskrat and let out a rasping note. Mrs. Duncan was too shaken to run far.

Several bees struck her and were angrily buzzing about before she noticed them. Then the humming swelled to a roar on all sides. A great, convulsive sob shook her, and she ran into the bushes, now into the swale, anywhere to avoid the swarming bees, ducking, dodging, fighting for her very life. Presently the humming seemed to grow a little fainter. She found the trail again and ran with all her might from a few of her angry pursuers.

And as she ran, straining every muscle, she suddenly became aware that crossing the trail before her was a great, round, black body with brown markings on its back, like painted geometrical patterns. She tried to stop, but the louder buzzing behind warned her she dared not. Gathering her skirts still higher, with hair flying about her face and her eyes almost bursting from their sockets, she ran straight toward it. The sound of her feet and the humming of the bees alarmed the rattler, and it stopped squarely across the trail, lifting its head above the grasses of the swale and rattling inquiringly—rattled until the bees were outdone.

Straight at it went the panic stricken woman, running wildly and uncontrollably. She took one great leap, clearing its body on the path, and then flew on with winged feet. The snake, coiling to strike, missed Mrs. Duncan and landed among the bees instead. They settled over and about it, and, realizing that it had found trouble, it sank



STRAIGHT AT IT WENT THE PANIC STRICKEN WOMAN.

among the grasses and went thrashing toward the deep willow fringed low ground where its den was until the swale looked as if a mighty reaper were cutting a wide swath. The mass of enraged bees darted angrily about, searching for it, and, colliding with the scrub thorn, began a temporary settling there to discover whether it was a suitable place. Mrs. Duncan staggered on a few steps farther, fell face down on the path, where Freckles found her, and lay still.

Freckles worked with her until she drew a long, quivering breath and opened her eyes.

When she saw him bending over her she closed them tightly and, gripping him, struggled to her feet. He helped her up, and, with his arm about and half carrying her, they made their way to the clearing. Then, brawny Scotsman though she was, she keeled over again. The children added their wailing to Freckles' panic.

This time he was so near the cabin that he could carry her into the house and lay her on the bed. He sent the oldest boy scudding down the corduroy for the nearest neighbor, and between them they undressed her and discovered that she was not bitten. They bathed and bound up the bleeding wrist and coaxed her back to consciousness. She lay sobbing and shuddering. The first intelligent word she said was, "Freckles, look at that jar on the kitchen table and see if my yeast is no running over."

Several days went by before she could give Duncan and Freckles any detailed account of what had happened to her. She could not rest until she sent for McLean and begged him to save Freckles from further risk about that place of horrors. The boss went down to the swamp with his mind fully made up to do so.

(Continued next week.)

Fear thou not; for I am with thee; Be not dismayed; for I am thy God; I will strengthen thee; yea, I will help thee; Yea, I will uphold thee with the right hand of my righteousness.—Isaiah.

Farm and Garden

FARMING FOR FUTURE PROFIT.

Tree Crop May Be Made Source of Income if You Look Ahead.

In an article on "The Care of the Farm Wood Lot" C. A. Scott, state forester at the Kansas Agricultural college, says:

The care of the farm wood lot is an item in farm economy that should deeply interest every farmer within the hardwood region. Timber when left to care for itself naturally deteriorates in quality and quantity. Invariably the best trees of the desirable species are cut for various purposes, and no thought is given to planting desirable trees to take the place of those that are cut. Consequently the harder species ultimately come to occupy the greater part of the land. Unfortunately these hardy species are often undesirable trees.

An investigation of the general conditions of our woodlands reveals the fact that the farmers usually class their timberland as waste land or practically such. Investigation reveals a further fact that this timber is growing on the richest land within the state, land that is capable of producing a maximum yield of valuable timber and capable of yielding a profit.

There is not a farmer in the state who would expect to make a financial success of farming if he were to handle his business on the same basis as most farmers are handling their wood lots. The problem in handling the wood lot is simply this: The unprofitable trees must be cut and cleared from the ground and the land stocked with a desirable species.

There are several trees that are entirely suitable for such planting. Where the ground can be cleared and put under cultivation the hardy catalpa is a profitable tree for planting on the low, rich bottom land that is occasionally subject to flooding. On such land it makes a remarkably rapid growth and



Photograph by Kansas State Agricultural college.

TWENTY-SEVEN-YEAR-OLD CATALPA TREES will when from twelve to sixteen years of age cut from 3,000 to 3,500 posts per acre.

The cottonwood makes a more rapid growth than the catalpa on the same character of land as described and will when from twenty-four to thirty years old cut from 15,000 to 20,000 board feet of lumber per acre. The cottonwood lumber is altogether satisfactory for farm building purposes and in many respects is superior to the pine. The lumber is light, but tough and strong enough to give excellent service for farm buildings. It is also used extensively at the present time for crating and other purposes.

Where it is impractical to clear the ground entirely of its present growth it is altogether possible that the stand may be improved by cutting out the least desirable trees and underplanting the remainder with such trees as the red cedar for the production of posts and poles or with white or Austrian pines for the production of lumber. These species will grow on almost any character of soil and, with the exception of the white pine, are entirely hardy and desirable for planting throughout the territory described.

The white pine is subject to occasional injury by severe droughts or the extreme drying conditions of our summer weather, and when used for such planting it should be planted only on north slopes, where it will be protected from the summer sun and wind. The white and Austrian pines are trees of comparatively rapid growth and will when from thirty to forty years of age yield a cut of from 8,000 to 12,000 board feet per acre of excellent lumber for all building purposes.

A rank, untrimmed hedgerow is a detriment to good roads, surfacing to passers by and an eyesore to the premises it bounds.

Poultry as a Second Crop. The possibilities of the poultry business as a second crop on ground primarily devoted to the production of other crops are not at all appreciated as they should be. Poultry not only can be produced in connection with other crops without any damage to the crops, but decidedly to their advantage.—National Stockman and Farmer

SOMETHING for the LITTLE ONES

SIGHT OF CAT IN THE DARK

When Feline is in Search of Mouse Where the Light is Dim Pupils of Eyes Open Wide.

Some persons will tell you that cats can see in the dark. Now nothing can see in the dark, but some animals can see with a great deal less light than others, just as some cameras will take a picture with less light than others. You open or close the lens in a camera according to the amount of light, or else you speed up the shutter or slow it down.

The human eye does this automatically, as the pupil expands or contracts according to the amount of light to which it is exposed; but cats can expand or contract the pupils of their eyes at pleasure, just as you open or shut the stops in the lens of your camera.

When cats are not particularly anxious to see anything the pupils of their eyes become nothing but narrow slits, like this:



Pupils at Ease.

But when a cat is hunting a mouse in a room where there is very little light, or when the cat is being hunted by some bad boys and wants to see every move the boys make, it opens the pupils of its eyes until they are perfectly round.



Pupils Open Wide.

If you happen to be between the cat and the light you will see a peculiar gleam in this wide open pupil, which is the reflection of the light at the back of the cat's eye.

LANGUAGE USED IN SPORTING

Many of Terms Is Our Inheritance From Middle Ages—Phrasology Extended to Man.

Much of the language used in various sports is our inheritance from the middle ages. Different kinds of beasts when in companies were distinguished by their own particular epithets, which was supposed to be in some manner descriptive of the habits of the animals. To use the wrong form of these words subjected the would-be sportsman to ridicule.

Many of these terms have passed away, but some of them are still retained. This list from the middle ages is still good usage today. A "pride" of lions, a "lepe" of leopards, a "herd" of harts and of all sorts of deer, a "bevy" of roes, a "sloth" of bears, a "singular" of boars, a "sunder" of wild swine, a "route" of wolves, a "harras" of horses, a "ray" of colts, a "stand" of mares, a "pace" of asses, a "barren" of mules, a "team" of oxen, a "drove" of kine, a "flock" of sheep, a "trite" of goats, a "skulk" of foxes, a "down" of hares, a "nest" of rabbits, a "clowder" of cats, a "schrewness" of apes and a "labor" of moles.

Also, of animals when they retired to rest, a hart was said to be "har-bored," a roebuck "bedded," a hare "formed," a rabbit "set." Two greyhounds were called a "couple," but two harriers were called a "couple." There was also a "mote" of hounds for a number, a "kennel" of raches, a "litter" of whelps and a "cowardice" of curs.

This kind of descriptive phrasology was not confined to birds and beasts, but was extended to the human species and their various propensities, natures and callings.

Care of Persian Girls. "Great care is taken that the Persian girls shall conform to the recognized standard of beauty, which requires her to have a cypress waist, a full-moon face, gaseous eyes and eyebrows that meet," says a traveler. "Her eyes, brows and hair must be black as night, her lips, cheeks and gums as red as blood, her skin and teeth as white as almonds, and her back, limbs and fingers long. If these conditions are naturally absent they are supplied, as far as possible, by art. Persian women are always painted, their eyes darkened with khol and their fingers stained with henna."

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Director of Evening Department, The Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)

LESSON FOR AUG. 11.

A TROUBLED SEA AND A TROUBLED SOUL.

LESSON TEXT—Mark 4:35 to 5:20.
GOLDEN TEXT—"God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble. Therefore will we not fear, though the earth do change, and though the mountains be removed into the heart of the sea." Ps. 46:1-2.

We now turn from our studies in the manifesto or inaugural address of Jesus to one of the outstanding incidents of his life of service.

This lesson is a dramatic one, lights and shadows, surprise and revelation, rebuke and encouragement are rapidly mingled. The subject of the lesson is well chosen. Leaving the multitude to whom he had been preaching, Jesus commands that they pass over to the other side of the lake, v. 35. "Let us pass over," he says. Jesus never asks his disciples to go where he will not go or has not been before. How touchingly vivid is the suggestion of v. 36, "they took him as he was,"—he is tired and weary, he, whose invitation is to all who are weary and needing rest, he who had not where to lay his head, is carried by loving hands into the boat and is soon lost in restful slumber? Loving hands minister to the loved teacher.

Both master and friends, who are soon to meet a case of great sin, are before that met by a great storm. But he who is Lord and Master of forces, sleeps calmly on. Why not? For those disciples; they have yet to know him perfectly and hence it is quite natural that in their alarm they should awaken him as they view the rapidly filling boat and exclaim, "Master, carest thou not that we perish?" Weary as he was, and personally indifferent as he may have been, yet for the sake of his chosen friends he arose and rebuked the storm, and the peace which he later gave the demoniac is first shown in material things as he quieted the waves (Compare v. 39 and 45).

Had Little Faith.

It was a great storm, v. 37, likewise a great calm. The psalmist says, "great peace have they who love thy law," great peace have they who truly know and love Jesus, (John 14:27). His rebuke to the disciples, v. 40, was so gentle as to lose its sting,—"how is it that ye have so little faith?" They had some faith, it is true, for they appealed to him in their great need, but oh so little. Our proportion of faith is the measure of our fear. "What wonder (v. 41) that they were amazed. This man of flesh who had been sleeping the sleep of intense weariness commanding the sea and that it should obey him with the meekness of a child. "What manner of man is this?" Nineteen hundred years have failed to answer that query.

Reaching the other side they entered the land of Gadara. There they met a demoniac who is, we believe, a type or picture of great sin in that he was (a) without restraint, "no man could bind him," v. 3; (b) he was injuring himself "cutting, etc.," v. 5; (c) he was separated from his friends, "dwelt among the tombs," v. 3; (d) he was "unclean," v. 2. There is also evidence of the futility of human resolutions and the vainness of attempts at control or reformation, see verse 4—"no man had the strength to tame him." Then note the torment of his life, v. 7.

Sins to Account For.

Church members have no right to condemn the liquor traffic and then to rent stores in which to carry on the same. Naturally therefore, these people when they saw their illegal gains interfered with should request Jesus to depart, v. 17, and this even in the face of what had been done for stricken man. Luke tells us (Luke 8:37) that they were holden with a great fear. Fear of what? Surely not any fear of this Galilean teacher, but rather were they fearful of the effect of his life upon their material prosperity. Big business will have some sins to account for when in the face of known facts they still press for their gains ignoring the cry of the afflicted and careless of unreasonable house and unsanitary living conditions.

On the other hand why did Jesus refuse such a logical and seemingly reasonable and proper request as that recorded in verse 18? Was it not a very natural request and an evidence of gratitude as well? Jesus, however, knew a better place, for he saw a greater joy in store for this man. Hence he commanded the man to "go home."

A suggestion outline for this lesson would be as follows:

I. A great storm 4:35-41. The command of Jesus, v. 35; the weariness of Jesus, v. 36; the alarm of the disciples, v. 38; the indifference of Jesus, v. 38; the great calm, v. 39.

II. A glorious cure, 5:1-20. (1) The Gadarene a type of sin, v. 1-5, unclean, separated, no restraint, self-injury. (2) The Gadarene cleansed, v. 6-15. He recognized purity.

III. The great mission, v. 16-20. An improper request, v. 17. A proper request, v. 18. A hard request, v. 19. A great result, see Luke 8:40.

WHO IS THIS?

By Rev. Parley E. Zartmann, D.D.,
Secretary of Extension Department Moody Bible Institute, Chicago

TEXT—And when he was come into Jerusalem, all the city was stirred, saying, Who is this?—Matt. 21:10.

Jesus Christ had not been long at his work on earth until people began to ask questions about him and that of the text occurred in the midst of a great scene. It was asked amid the enthusiasm, excitement, and intensities of the first Palm Sunday when Jesus and a number of those who believed on him were coming to Jerusalem for the feast. The multitudes spread their garments in the way; others cut down branches from the trees and strewed them in the way; and the multitudes that went before and that followed cried, saying, Hosanna to the son of David; blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord; Hosanna in the highest. The throng moved near the city gates and passed into the city. This caused great excitement and all the city was moved, saying, "Who is this?"

In the days of his flesh Christ caused people to think and talk about him, and his influence is ever the same. It is still true that he cannot be hid and the question of the first Palm Sunday is an everlasting question, and there is a profound sense in which you and I are called upon to study Jesus, to understand his works, to interpret his life and to decide for ourselves who he is.

There are some interesting answers to the question. Some call him the great teacher and refer to the sermon on the mount, the parables, and the extracts of some of his public addresses. Some say he was a marvelous miracle worker; and that is true. He opened blind eyes, unstopped deaf ears, healed withered hands, allayed burning fevers, and brought the dead back to life; and all of these are parables of the power with which he works in the spiritual world. Some call him the sympathetic friend, and we remember his tender dealing with the woman taken in her sin, his solicitude and helpfulness in the case of the widow at Nain, and his affection for the friends in the home at Bethany; and it is still true "There's not a friend like the lowly Jesus." Some call him the matchless man, referring to the beauty of his character, the purity of his life, the universal character of his teaching and his world-wide outlook. Some speak of him as the mighty Savior, and tell, with glowing heart, of his power to save; and still he is able to save unto the uttermost. Some recall the prophecy spoken by Isaiah and say he is the wonderful, and that this characteristic applies to all the other names.

In the first and second chapters of the Epistle to the Hebrews Christ is set forth as the perfect son of God and the perfect man and there is given a seven-fold proof of each. In chapter one we find that God hath in these last days spoken unto us by his son, he has become heir to all things, he made all things, he is the effulgence of God's glory, the express image of his person, he upholds all things by the word of his power, and when he had by himself purged our sins he sat down on the right hand of the majesty on high. In chapter two we find that he is a perfect man, but was made a little lower than the angels, he took man's nature, he endured man's temptation, he tasted man's death, he met man's foe and destroyed him, he wrought out man's salvation, and achieved man's victory. Without doubt he is the one perfect man.

"No mortal can with him compare,
Among the sons of men;
Fairer is he than all the fair,
Who fill the heavenly train."

And let us not forget that all that may be said of him, and all that is true of him as a man is but a faint gleam of the glory which is his as the divine son of God.

The world's greatest mountain is Calvary, the little hill outside the city gates where Christ was crucified to save us all. Here we can see God's love for the sinner and the sinner's opportunity. Let that cross be the great answer to the question of the text.

Who is this? This is Jesus of Nazareth. You have seen him; you have heard him; you know the redemption which he wrought. What will you do with Jesus? Your joy for time and your destiny for eternity depend on your answer. I plead with you to make your eternal decision now; to join the innumerable throng which acclaims him as Lord of the heart, and king of the life, and which says:

"I could not do without Thee,
O Savior of the lost;
Whose precious blood redeems me,
At such tremendous cost."

A prayerful hearing of the sermon is as important as its prayerful preparation.

... INTENSIVE FARMING ...

Curing Cow-Peas

An Exchange gives the following from the pen of H. F. Grinstead, respecting the curing of Cow-Pea Hay.

Pea-vines contain a great surplus of water, and this must be cured out by the sun before the hay is baled. It is best to let it lie on the ground as long as possible without injury, then put into the shocks.

It must be handled as much as possible in the early morning, while the dew is on, in order to prevent the scattering of the leaves, which are the most valuable part of the plant.

If one has a large barn where there is a good circulation of air, the hay may be put there even before it is thoroughly cured, provided it is not baled in large quantities.

It is not possible to stack pea-hay in the open with any degree of success unless special preparations are made.

In Texas, where a great deal of this popular forage is grown, it is

stacked in the field by setting four posts in the ground, making a square 12 feet across.

The cured hay is stacked between these till about four feet deep, then four strong poles are spiked or wired to the posts and several other poles laid across, these making a platform that will hold another layer of hay, when the same process is repeated till the top of the post is reached, all being covered with grass hay of some kind to keep dry.

In this way the hay will settle, leaving an air space where the poles are laid across. The stack may be made smaller than 12 feet if desired, and where there is not much in bulk it may be stacked before being perfectly dry.

Never bale pea-hay from a barn unless it has had a month in which to cure. It will mold easily and be worthless and when cured properly cannot be beaten, even by clover or alfalfa.

Keep Your Calves

The Courier-Journal market reports recently stated that only nineteen head of beef cattle were offered for sale in two days on the Louisville Market. They brought \$8.50 live weight. A steer weighing ten hundred would bring \$85. That certainly is a profitable price. Prime beef cattle brought \$10 at Chicago yards this week.

With such prices as have prevailed for beef the past few years, why do you sell calves? Last year to be sure was exceptional for shortage of

feed. See to it that you have good stock, stock that will make good beef or good butter or both as the Holsteins will. If you cannot afford to buy a good bull, club in with your neighbors and get in your neighborhood an animal that is worth while. In a few years you will have cattle that are worth while and it will be easy money. Calves in the yard, colts in the pasture, pigs in the pen mean in the long run home fertilizers, better crops, stock to sell, money in the bank.

Would You Like To Be A Camp Fire Girl

"The Camp Fire Girls" is an organization for girls corresponding to the Boy Scouts. It aims to raise the ideals of girlhood and of womanhood. Scouting demands the strength and energy of a boy. Keeping the fire burning in a camp or in a home is the work of the girls and women. There has been an endeavor in this movement to arrange things which we think girls ought to know into tangible form, into bundles of definite achievement and to present them in a form that will be interesting and fascinating to the girl.

Why the name, "The Camp Fire Girls" for this organization? The names for the organization and the different ranks the girl attains were given to us by a poet. They are symbolic of the movement. The name itself is full of significance. The middle word "fire" stands for home, the place of cheer and comfort. It is necessary to have fire in a home to have a home. Family, friends and woman's activities center around it. The word, "camp" is symbolic of the out of door spirit that the organization proposes to put into woman's work and life. It is to encourage eating out on piazzas and in door-yards and sleeping on porches and with windows wide open. It is to help in the crusade for better health. We are housed too much and sorely need more sunshine and fresh air.

A girl in joining becomes, first, a Wood Gatherer, next a Fire Maker, and then a Torch Bearer. There is a natural sequence in the arrangement of these orders. Before a girl joins she must read the purposes of the movement, or have them explained to her, and she must learn and repeat the following lines:

"It is my desire to become a Camp Fire Girl and to obey the law of the Camp Fire, which is to seek beauty, to give service, to pursue knowledge, be trustworthy, to preserve health, glorify work and be happy. This law of The Camp Fire I will strive to follow."

The next rank, that of Fire Maker, takes three months of preparation, although a girl, if she gives her entire time to it, can do it in a month. She must indicate her understanding and love of the Camp Fire ideal by learning and repeating the "Fire Makers Desire" which is:

"As fuel is brought to the fire, so I purpose to bring my strength, my ambition, my heart's desire my joy and my sorrow to the fire of humankind; for I tend as my father's father since time began, the fire that is called the love of man for man, the love of man for God." This expressed desire takes the place of a vow.

There are thirteen requirements for Fire Makers and the candidate must also present twenty Elective Honors that form an essential part of the organization. After the girls have attained the different ranks there are still achievements and honors to be won. These have been arranged into a system of upward two hundred elective honors. They have been divided into seven groups, health, home-craft, nature lore, camp craft, handicraft, business and patriotism.

In order to aspire to the degree of a Torch Bearer, the applicant must have been a Fire Maker for at least three months. A girl who attains this rank must have certain characteristics as well as to be able to do certain things. It is a matter of character as well as of attainment. She must have taught at least three children some one thing and their examination is a test of her ability to join this rank. She must be worthy to lead others and light them on the path of life. That is what it means to be Torch Bearer. Her desire is short but means a great deal. It is, "That light which has been given to me I desire to pass undimmed to others."

The watchword is "Wohelo" made from the first two letters of the words, Work, Health and Love. The cheer is,

Wohelo for aye, Wohelo for aye,
Wohelo, Wohelo, Wohelo for aye;
Wohelo for work, Wohelo for Health,

Wohelo, Wohelo, Wohelo for Love.
Camp Fire Girls have an official costume and emblems but they are not necessary in order to become Camp Fire Girls.

The home and the school have been the great character forming agencies for boys and girls. The Camp Fire Girls, is an agency for showing girls how to form their own characters.

H. W.

Cheerfulness is what greases the axles of the world; some people go thro' life creaking.

FARMING WITH A PENCIL.

The most important farm implement is a lead pencil. Without some form of accounts one cannot know what he is really doing. One cannot know where the profits or the losses are. The time required in keeping accounts will be but a few minutes a day. In many cases the returns will be more for these few minutes than for the rest of the day's work.—Professor W. C. Palmer, North Dakota Agricultural College.

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NORMAL SCHOOL, John Wirt Dinamore, Dean. Here you will be so trained that you will fear no examination, and you will be taught how to teach. The demand for Berea trained teachers far exceeds the supply.

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THE VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS, Miles E. Marsh, Dean. Mountain Agriculture. Home Science. Woodwork and Carpentry. Nursing. Printing and Book-Binding. Business Course, Etc.

Here you soon double your earning power, and learn to enjoy doing things in a superior manner.

Are you desiring the next best thing to a College Course? Then take two years or three years in the

GENERAL ACADEMY COURSE, Francis E. Matheny, Dean. Two years, or three years, in such practical studies as will fit you for an honorable and useful life. You select your studies from such as these: Physiology—the science of health; Civics—the science of government; Grammar—the art of correct speech and letter-writing; Ethics—the science of right and wrong; History—necessary for politics, law and general intelligence; Botany—necessary for the doctor and interesting to every lady; Physics—the science of machinery; Drawing, Bookkeeping, etc., etc.

Do you wish to prepare to enter College? Start in the

BEREA ACADEMY—PREPARATORY COURSES, Francis E. Matheny, Dean. Best training in Mathematics, Languages, Science and History. The Academy has its own class-rooms and Men's Dormitory, and a large body of students of high character and ability, able instructors, and use of College Library and apparatus.

Berea College

DR. CHAS. F. HUBBARD, Dean

The College itself stands apart from all the other schools under its management and has long maintained the highest standards known in the South. To conform to the Carnegie standards we have diminished our former requirements. Required and elective studies with opportunity to concentrate in particular lines. Latest college library in Kentucky. Laboratories equipped for student practice. Courses leading to the degrees of A. B., B. S., B. L., and B. Ed.

MUSIC (Singing Free). Read Organ, Voice Culture, Piano, Theory, Band, may be taken for special fees in connection with work in any of the above schools.

Questions Answered

Berea, Friend of Working Students. Berea College, with its affiliated schools, is not a money-making institution. It requires certain fees, but it expends many thousands of dollars each year for the benefit of its students, giving highest advantages at lowest cost, and arranging for students to earn and save in every way.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn a part of their expenses. Write to the Secretary before coming to secure employment.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overshoes are necessary. The Co-operative Store furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week, in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter. For furnished room, with fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 to 60 cents for each person.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "Dollar Deposit," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "Incidental Fee" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital, library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The Incidental Fee for most students is \$5.00 a term, \$6.00 in Academy and Normal, and \$7.00 in College courses.

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE. Incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

	FALL TERM	ACADEMY AND NORMAL	COLLEGE
Incidental Fee	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$7.00
Room	5.00	7.00	7.00
Board, 7 weeks	9.45	9.45	9.45
Amount due Sept. 11, 1912	\$20.05	\$22.45	\$23.45
Board 7 weeks, due Oct. 30, 1912	9.45	9.45	9.45
Total for term	\$29.50	\$31.90	\$32.90
If paid in advance	\$29.50	\$31.40	\$32.40
	WINTER TERM		
Incidental Fee	\$5.00	\$6.00	\$7.00
Room	6.00	7.20	7.20
Board, 6 weeks	9.00	9.00	9.00
Amount due January 1, 1913	\$20.00	\$22.20	\$23.20
Board for 6 weeks, due Feb. 12, 1913	9.00	9.00	9.00
Total for term	\$29.00	\$31.20	\$32.20
If paid in advance	\$29.00	\$30.70	\$31.70
	SPRING TERM		
Incidental Fee	\$5.00	\$6.00	\$7.00
Room	4.00	5.00	5.00
Board, 5 weeks	6.75	6.75	6.75
Amount due March 26, 1913	\$15.75	\$17.75	\$18.75
Board 5 weeks, due Apr. 30, 1913	6.75	6.75	6.75
Total for term	\$22.50	\$24.50	\$25.50
If paid in advance	\$22.50	\$24.00	\$25.00

Special Expenses—Business.

	Fall	Winter	Spring	Total
Stenography and Typewriting	\$14.00	\$12.00	\$10.00	\$36.00
Bookkeeping (regular course)	14.00	12.00	10.00	36.00
Bookkeeping (brief course)	7.00	6.00	5.00	18.00
Business course studies for students in other departments:				
Stenography	10.50	9.00	7.50	27.00
Typewriting, with one hour's use of instrument	7.00	6.00	5.00	18.00
Commercial Law, Commercial Geography, Commercial Arithmetic or Penmanship, each	2.10	1.80	1.50	5.40

In no case will special Business Fees exceed \$15.00 per term.

Plan Now, Come September 11th

Any able-bodied young man or young woman can get an education at Berea if there is the will to do so.

It is a great advantage to start in the fall and have a full year of continuous study. Many young people waste time in the public schools going over and over the same things, when they might be improving much faster by coming to Berea and starting in on new studies with some of the best young men and women from other counties and states. Make your plans to come on September 11.

For information or friendly advice write to the Secretary,

D. WALTER MORTON, Berea, Ky.

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No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

Fly Catechism

1. Where is the Fly born? In manure and filth.
2. Where does the Fly live? In all kinds of filth and he carries filth on his feet and wings.
3. Where does the Fly go when he leaves the manure pile, the privy vault and the spittoon? He goes into the kitchen, the dining room and the store.
4. What does the Fly do there? He walks on the bread, fruit and vegetables; he wipes his feet on the butter and he bathes in the milk.
5. Does the Fly visit patients sick with consumption, typhoid fever and cholera infantum? He does and he may call on you next carrying the infection of these diseases.
6. What diseases does the Fly carry? Typhoid fever, consumption, diarrheal diseases, diphtheria, scarlet fever and in fact any communicable disease.
7. How can the Fly be prevented? By cleaning out the stable and scattering the manure weekly; by destroying all the filth about your premises; screen the privy vault; burn or bury all waste matter; destroy your garbage; screen your house.

Either Man must kill the Fly or the Fly will kill man.

JACKSON COUNTY CLOVER BOTTOM

Clover Bottom, Aug. 4.—Owen Bicknell was bitten by a copperhead snake a few days ago.—A. C. Bicknell who left two weeks ago for Franklin, Ohio, has not been heard from since. His family is very anxious to hear from him.—A good many of the boys from this place have gone to Richmond, today, on business.—Jas. Moore and family are gone to Grassy Springs to attend church.—School is progressing nicely at Cave Spring with Miss Ollie Hatfield as teacher.—Rev. Hase Smith passed thru here today on his way home from Grassy Spring church.

HUGH.

Hugh, Aug. 5.—The cool weather of the past few days has been very pleasant as it has been so warm.—Rev. James Parsons filled his regular appointment at this place last Saturday and Sunday.—T. W. Azbill of this neighborhood took his departure for Hamilton, O., Sunday.—There will be an ice cream supper at Owsley Fork church house, Saturday night, Aug. 10. Everybody is invited to attend.—Sunday School was organized here last Sunday.—Etta Tudor who has been visiting her parents returned home, Sunday.

PARROT

Parrot, Aug. 5.—All the farmers are done laying by corn.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Abijah Gabbard, a girl. Her name is Bessie.—Five of A. B. Gabbard's children are down with typhoid fever, Dr. King is attending them.—Mrs. Nora Cole of Hamilton, Ohio, has been visiting home folks at this place for the past week.—Miss Minnie Price was visiting home folks, Saturday and Sunday.—Wm. Gabbard is able to be out again after being confined to his bed with typhoid fever.—Isaac Cornett traded a mare and colt to Phee Hillard for a fine horse one day last week.—Bernetta Gabbard who has had typhoid is able to be out again.—Minnie, the little daughter of Andrew Cornelius, is very sick.—Miss Minnie Price is planning to attend the Teachers' Institute at McKee.—There will be a few days meeting at Letter Box, beginning Monday night.—Isaac Cornett and J. Hundley, left Wednesday, on a two weeks drumming trip.—Stave making is in progress in the Davidson timber on Macinae.—Grover Gabbard of Hurley is with his sick homefolks at present.

OBITUARY

Monday morning, July 29th, the death angel visited the home of Steve Gabbard, and took his brother, Matthias, aged forty-three years. He was a son of William and Elizabeth Gabbard, deceased. He leaves seven brothers and two sisters to mourn his loss. He had been an invalid for years. So do not weep for him, but prepare to make the change that he made when he left the vacant chair and went to join his many friends who have journeyed on before.

CLAY COUNTY BURNING SPRINGS

Burning Springs, Aug. 3.—Mrs. Fred Whites has been very sick during the past few weeks.—Aunt Bettie Lunsford has been sick for some time but is now better.—Mr. and Mrs. R. Campbell of Caution announce the birth of a daughter.—Alexander Lunsford of Sackry and family visited friends here, last week.—Mrs. Stephen Clarkston called on friends here recently.—Geo. Baker has gone to ac-

cept a position on the new railroad at Irvine.—Edgar Hays returned from Hamilton on account of poor health while there.—Pete Standauer has sold his home to Nelson Jarrett. Mr. Standauer expects to move his family to the Blue Grass region where he fills a position on the railroad.—The Rev. C. F. Chestnut filled his regular appointment last week when he preached to a large audience.—The Teachers' meeting at Muncy school house yesterday was well attended. Many topics relating to a successful school year were freely discussed by the teachers. The teachers of this division will hold their association at LaRue the first Saturday of next month. The last meeting of the Clay County Institute was the most profitable ever held. This was because it was under the management of such an able instructor as Dr. Willis of Lexington. There were many visitors from other schools besides trustees and patrons.—The committee on resolutions heartily endorse the recent acts of the legislature and recommend an extension of the length of the term.—The election for trustee this evening showed much interest manifested in the candidates, the Messrs. Brown and the present incumbent, L. B. Webb. The former won by a majority of three votes. Mr. Webb retires with the good wishes of all and a record of having been the best trustee this school has ever had.—Dr. and Mrs. Anderson announce the birth of a daughter, which is named Esther Potter Anderson.—Mr. and Mrs. Bart Potter announce the birth of a son which is named James.—Among the visitors at the Potter Hotel is Miss Belle Simpson of Rogersville, Tenn.—Miss Bernice Martin from Indiana is a guest of Mrs. Culton.—C. W. Manning of Lexington and wife are visiting Dr. I. Manning.—Mrs. J. C. Floyd is entertaining her friend Miss Flora Rodman of Frankfort.—Mrs. Kate Potter has had a neat porch built, also Dr. Thompson.—Work has begun on the jail under Dr. Burchell, the contractor.—Prof. J. F. Smith and Miss Lucy Lewis have symptoms of typhoid fever.—The baseball club of the town played several match games with the visiting teachers which resulted in victors for the home team.—Robert Rawling gave a delightful social and dance in honor of the Institute visitors and town guests.—The K. P. Lodge also gave a banquet to the members of the Institute who were members of their fraternity.

SEXTONS CREEK

Sextons Creek, Aug. 3.—Andrew Sizemore and Ethel Margrave were married on the 3rd inst.—Clyde Bowman had his arm thrown out of place a few days ago.—Sam Saylor has been sick for a few days.—Martha Grimes, J. A. Hunter and L. Deolr Sparks have gone to Cincinnati.—J. A. Hunter is expected home, Monday.—Miss Nanie Spence has gone to Lexington to visit relatives for a few days.—Miss Martha Fields of near Oneida is visiting relatives and friends here this week.—Jas. Smith, J. W. Baker and Fuz Campbell have gone to Richmond with a drove of cattle.

OWSLEY COUNTY SILAGEON.

Sturgeon, Aug. 5.—Married on the 3rd, Andrew Sizemore of Taft to Miss Ethel Margraves of Blake.—Mrs. Blaine Wilson is slowly improving.—Rev. Joseph Ward failed to fill his appointment here, Saturday and Sunday. The vacancy was filled on Sunday by the Messrs. J. H. and J. B. Spence. Their subjects being Progressive Church Workers and Christian Characters.—The Royal Oak Literary Society met, Saturday night, Aug. 3, and choose as officers the following: Edward Cook, Pres.; M. C. Strong, Vice Pres.; Miss Ethel Wilson, Secretary; L. B. Brewer, Treas.; and Elba Smith, Sergeant at arms. After which the following program was rendered:

Effie Smith—A City Girl.
Graden Cook—First Courtship.
Martha Smith—Recitation.
Grace Wilson—Reading.
Edward Cook—Extensive Fruit Growing.
Ethel Wilson—Society Jokes.
Debate: Resolved that country life is more desirable than city life.
Affirmative: M. C. Strong and Elba Smith.
Negative: Clayton Sexton and Edgar Sexton.

The decision was two to one in favor of the negative. The society meets every Saturday night at 6 p. m. and everybody is cordially invited to attend and take part.—A primary election was held here, Saturday, to nominate candidates for Congress, John W. Langley was the Republican candidate and E. D. Stevenson the Democratic candidate. The

votes cast resulted in a majority of 16 to 2 in favor of Langley.—There was also to have been an election of a School trustee in this district but owing to a mistake as to the officers of the election there was none held.—Miss Ethel Wilson, a graduate nurse of Berea, is at home for a month's vacation from Shelbyville. Her sister, Hattie, who is taking nursing at Berea is also spending her vacation at home.—R. S. Wilson is almost ready to move into his new dwelling.—L. B. Brewer is having his dwelling painted.—Roscoe Brewer who has served three years in the U. S. army is expected home soon.—Oscar Morris of Island City visited R. S. Wilson and wife, Sunday.

ISLAND CITY

Island City, Aug. 1.—Lee Blake has bought the property vacated by Henry McGeorge and will move to it shortly.—Judge Price of Booneville stayed over night at J. C. Gentry's, Tuesday night, and took dinner, Wednesday, at Robert Morris'.—W. A. Hoskins is erecting a new dwelling near Blake.—Born to the wife of G. J. Palmer, a fine boy. They named it Lee.—R. B. Peters left with a nice bunch of cattle and sheep for the Richmond market, yesterday.—A. B. Carmack recently sold a nice pair of mules to G. W. Tinscher.—S. G. Field who has been at Hamilton, Ohio, at work returned home a few days ago.—Lee Read who was convicted to the United States Penitentiary at

Sunday.—Winnie Rowland visited Nettie Daley, Sunday.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY DISPUTANTA

Disputanta, July 27.—The Davis Branch school began the 22nd with Miss Dinkale Lake as teacher.—Sherman Swinford is painting the new school house on Clear Creek this week.—Died on the 23rd, Uncle Braddock Baker. He was laid to rest in the VanWinkle grave yard.—A large crowd of young people visited the Anglin Falls last Sunday and report a good time.—Huckleberry picking has been all the go here for the last two weeks.—Spencer and Bob Abney have been logging for Granison Clark, this week.—Jack Jones of Dreyfus, was here on business, this week.

BOONE

Boone, Aug. 5.—Miss Hattie Foynter attended the institute at Mt. Vernon, last week.—James and T. S. Sims returned to their home at Muncy, Ind., after a visit with friends in and near Boone.—Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Martin of Rockford visited Mr. and Mrs. James Vaughn, Sunday.—Mrs. Cal Chasteen is quite ill at her home near Snider.—A. D. Levett returned from Robinson, Saturday.—Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Ross of Nina were visiting Mr. and Mrs. James Lambert a few days last week.—Mr. and Mrs. John Huff passed through Boone, Saturday.—Pal Owens went

birth day last Tuesday. She invited all her children and grandchildren.—Rebecca Miller who has been visiting her sister in Indiana has returned home.—Mrs. Rebecca A. Johnson has been very low but is slowly improving.—Rev. E. E. Violett, a well known orator and minister, will begin a series of meetings at the Christian church at London, tonight.

ESTILL COUNTY WAGERSVILLE

Wagersville, Aug. 5.—Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Kelley are visiting relatives in Berea, this week.—Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Sparks were the pleasant guests of Mr. and Mrs. Allen Powell last Sunday.—Alvin Daniels was the guest of Dr. Edwards, Saturday night.—Miss Mary Wilson spent Sunday with Miss Maude Park.—The little son of Mr. and Mrs. Jake Johnson is very low with brain fever.—The Misses Ella Park and Kate Wagers visited Mrs. Frank Conleton near Irvine from Friday till Sunday.—Miss Anna Warford who is staying with Mrs. Wade Park spent Sunday with home folks.

HAMILTON, OHIO LETTER

Hamilton, O., Aug. 5.—Farmers are busy threshing wheat and crops are fairly good.—Charley Holcomb is spending this week with home folk at Bryantville, Ky.—W. L. Flanery of Berea, paid his brother in Cincinnati and sister in Hamilton, O., a short visit, last week.—Mr. Granvil Johnston has been quite sick but is improving now.—A. J. Gabbard who has been in poor health for over a year is now at his brother's home near Travelers Rest, having gone home a week ago.—Mrs. Jack Mueby is spending a few weeks with relatives in Perry County, Kentucky.—Mrs. Thos. Belew and children have returned from a visit at Dry Ridge, Ky.—Mr. and Mrs. U. J. Triplett are rejoicing over the arrival of a new girl at their home.—Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Eckert and daughter, Ruth, are spending a week at Chautauqua, O.—M. Gabbard attended the Miami Chautauqua, Sunday, Aug. 4th and heard Dr. S. O. Royal and Dr. N. D. Hillis preach. Dr. Hillis gave a lecture on "The America of Tomorrow," Aug. 3rd. He is pastor of Plymouth church in Brooklyn, N. Y. and is one of the world's foremost writers, authors, lecturers or ministers. He held his audience of 5,000 people two hours, spell bound, with his masterly flow of beautiful and impressive words. His text, Sunday, was "The Kingdoms of this World are becoming the Kingdoms of God."

CHAUTAUQUA LETTER

To The Citizen Readers:
I left Kerby Knob July 3 for Chautauqua, N. Y. At Berea I was joined by Miss Rosella Roberts. After various delays, due to late trains, we arrived at Cleveland.

I never enjoyed a ride more than the ride from Cleveland to Chautauqua, thru the beautiful grape vineyards, and along Lake Erie whose breezes were very refreshing.

We arrived at the Berea Cottage, in Chautauqua just in time for breakfast.

No cottage in Chautauqua is more beautifully located than Berea cottage, which is in the southern part of the grounds, about two hundred yards east of the Lake and nearly forty feet above it. There is a most beautiful view across the Lake which is two miles wide and twenty miles long, with Jamestown at its southern extremity and Maysville on the northern.

The great auditorium seating from seven to ten thousand people, is about a fourth of a mile north of Berea Cottage. After having two hours rest, after my arrival, I went out to hear Pres. Frost's lecture, on "Christian Patriotism," which, it is needless for me to say, was very much enjoyed by all as was shown by the great applause it called forth. After having heard great lectures from most of the states of our great nation, I am more inclined than ever to say that Kentucky should indeed be proud of such a man as Dr. Wm. G. Frost. Yesterday I had the privilege of listening to Misses Harriet Butler and Ethel DeLong from Hindman, Ky., who spoke on the educational problems of the Kentucky mountains. No speakers have received more intense interest and all seem to be so much interested in the educational work in the mountains and realize more and more that the best blood of our nation is that which runs thru the veins of the mountaineer.

Nearly 50,000 people enter the Chautauqua grounds annually. You will not wonder at this when you learn that the Chautauqua Institution offers such splendid opportunity for development, mentally, physically, morally and religiously.

I have had the privilege of hearing some of the best instructors and lecturers in our Nation in class rooms and from the platform. The excellent music, in charge of Mr. Alfred Hallem, director, and H. B. Vincent, who plays the great pipe

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organ forms one of the great features of Chautauqua.

I am enjoying this place so much, that I regret very much to leave it, but would like to meet Jackson County teachers in institute at McKee, where I expect to be next Monday.

Very respectfully yours,
Anna Powell.

KEEP THE MILK CLEAN.

Four Simple, Inexpensive Precautions Which Any One Can Observe.

The Virginia experiment station has found by actual experiment that the number of bacteria in milk can be greatly reduced. This is of considerable importance, because it reduces the liability of contamination from disease bacteria as well as those that cause souring, disagreeable odors, etc.

By count it was found that by sprinkling the bedding straw so as to prevent the bacteria from arising the percentage in the milk was reduced 53 per cent. A reduction of 25 per cent was made by using the closed pail in milking as compared with using the open pail.

When the flanks of the cows were moistened and sponged before milking the per cent of bacteria was reduced 23 per cent. By discarding the first four strippings from each test the bacteria were further reduced.

These four precautions, sprinkling the bedding, moistening the flanks of the cow, using a closed pail and discarding the first four strippings, may be practiced without appreciable expense, and they greatly reduce the liability of contamination.

Straw bedding and sawdust were compared as to sanitation, and it was found that fewer bacteria were found where sawdust was used for bedding, but as straw was an absorbent for liquid manure has some value as a fertilizer and sawdust none straw is perhaps better.

Choose the right. If sinners notice thee, consent thou not.—Solomon.

Disappointment, His appointment change one letter, then I see, that the thwarting of my purpose, is God's better choice for me.



The Flowers of the Fall Time By Wilbur D. Nesbit

The flowers of the fall time are the best;
Above the fading grasses now they blaze,
Rare jewels left in nature's bounty chest,
Scattered along the autumn ways.
The hollyhocks are braver, redder, now—
Their banners flashing bold before they fall,
They are resolved to die before they bow
In homage to the distant winter's call.

The morning glories have a deeper hue
And riot into blossoms as they twine,
They drink a gay farewell in morning dew
And flaunt the frost defiance from each vine.
The cosmos flowers sparkle in the dawn—
All fairylike the fragile shapes appear,
As echoes of the flowers that are gone,
As stars that stud the twilight of the year.

The dahlias swagger, nonchalant and rude,
And crowd the meadow blossoms from the way,
The asters make a picture many hued,
Framed in the drifting haze of autumn gray.
White clematis all snail-like idly cling,
Where leaves already turn to brown and gold,
And looses perfume that each sapphire fling
Above the page where summer's tale is told.

Across the fields and by the country roads
Are scarlet blooms that mock the setting sun,
And goldenrod lifts up its treasure loads
To show what El Dorado it has won.
And so with bloom ablaze, with changing leaf,
The patient year leans slowly to its rest
With flower laughter that makes light of grief—
The flowers of the fall time are the best.



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Atlanta, Ga., died a few days ago and was brought back and buried in the cemetery at Oneida.—Wm. Mays, wife and daughter will leave the 10th of this month for Dudley, Ill.

MAJOR

Major, July 29.—Joe Smith, Letcher Byrd and J. S. Rowland are buying cattle in this vicinity this week.—The social event of the season was a social given, Tuesday night, by the Misses Eversole. Every one reported a good time.—The Literary society of the Valley View school gave an interesting entertainment Friday evening.—The Improvement Club of Posey entertained the teachers of the Scoville Ridge School, Saturday evening. A bountiful supper was served and an hour spent in enjoyably getting acquainted with the new teachers. The only drawback to the affair was the absence of Miss Scoville who was to be the guest of honor. After serving a supply of apple cider the party went to church where services were held by the Rev. E. E. Young.—Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Rowland were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Mainous, Sunday.—Miss Nell Johnston and Mr. T. W. Skinner were guests of Miss Carrie Rowland, Sunday.—The Misses Bertha and Emma Seal visited the Clifty Sunday School, Sunday.—Ray Rowland was the guest of George Jackson,

to Richmond one day last week where he is working for the L. and N. railroad.—Revival meetings at Fairview begin next Saturday.—Squire Lambert is having his meadow cut.—Andrew Wren went to Austerlitz, Sunday, where he will remain for some time.—Mrs. Nora Wren is visiting her mother near Rockford, this week.—Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Blair were visiting the former's parents, Sunday.

LAUREL COUNTY PITTSBURG

Pittsburg, July 28.—The Childrens' Day exercises at the East Pittsburg church last Sunday, were quite a success. Rev. Asher, pastor, conducted the devotional exercises after Bible reading by Rev. B. H. Cole. The welcome address was delivered by Wm. Evans. There were several recitations and songs by the Sunday school children in the forenoon. At noon all enjoyed a good dinner which was spread by the sisters of the church. In the afternoon Mr. R. F. Spence, one of Laurel County's best school teachers gave a splendid talk on "The Duties of Parents to their Children." Mr. George Smith also gave a talk to the Sunday School.—There will be an educational Rally at the Pittsburg Graded School on the 17th of Aug. Plenty of refreshments on the grounds. All come.—Grandma Hibbard gave a birth day dinner in honor of her eightieth